# LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME 6.

LOUISVILLE, KY., SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 10, 1857.

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#### EVENING BULLET, N.

PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,

SUBSORIPTION PRICES — IN ADVANCE. — Daily Journal \$10; Country Daily \$6; Tri. Weekly \$6; Weekly \$3; Evoning Bulletin \$5, if mailed \$4; Weekly Bulletin \$1.

CLUS PRICES—IN ADVANCE.—5 Country Dailies or Tri-Weeklies for \$25; Weekly—1 copy 3 years \$5; 3 copies 1 year \$6; 6 copies \$21; 15 copies or more \$1 50 cach. Weekly Bulletin—11 copies for \$10.

Papers sent by mail are payable in advance.

When the Daily, Country Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for), the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued, at our epiton, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

ustom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance
r at our option, if party is good, it will be sent until paid.
Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk. RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

One square, 10 lines agate, one month \$
Do, each additional insertion 2
Do, one week 2 35
Do, twe months 1
Do, two weeks 2 55
Do, twe week 2
Do, twe week 2
Do, twe week 3
Do, twe week 3 

price.

Marriages and deaths published as news. Obltuaries and funeral invitations as advertisements.

Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents per line; these only inserted at the discretion of the editors.

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No communication will be inserted, nulses accompanied by the real name of the author.

Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and 12% cents for each continuance; each change considered a new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular packets for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one boat, and \$6 for each additional boat.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above prices; if inserted in Daily Journal and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, sens-fourth the above prices.

Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra price.

ADVERTISING RATES—IN WERKLY JOURNAL.—Each square (10 lines or less) first insertion.

\$100 Fach continuance.

Advertisements continued in the Weekly Journal, will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents for each continuance, if not continued in Weekly Journal, will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents for each continuance, if not continued in Weekly Journal, will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents for each continuance, if not continued in Weekly Journal active ments of the price of 10 cents for each continuance, if not continued in Weekly Journal 20 cents.

Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice te us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

#### SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1857.

New Money .- We noticed a few days since the receipt of a specimen of the new cent coin. It is now our pleasure to announce the issue of still another new species of money, which will have great is as follows: currency in this section. We refer to the notes of the new State Bank of Indiana, which institution went into operation on the first of the year, and has branches Jeffersonville and New Albany. We have scarcely ever seen better looking money. By the use of two colors on the face of the note, counterfeiting them by the photographic process is rendered impossible, for in photographing the paper must first be saturated with nitrate of silver to produce black, and before chemicals will act to produce colors the nitrate of silver must be washed or soaked out. This, however, it is impossible to do without destroying the paper. The counters or lathe work around the figures in each upper corner are also very finely engraved, and would be difficult to counter-The vignettes, though not as fine as the counters, are still very handsome. That on the Fives is a female figure, representing a shepherdess watching over her flock. That on the Tens has four figures, representing agriculture, manufactures and commerce taking lessons of science; and that on the Twenties two human figures, representing agriculture and commerce in the act of making a trade, while a dog (Fidelity) is watching to secure perfect

The scroll work on the back of the notes in red, is alike for all denominations. It covers the entire back, but the work immediately about the letters "Ten" or "Twenty" is much the finest, and is designed as another safeguard against successful imi-

Missing Lecturers.-We are fearful that the literary world has suffered an irreparable loss in the eclipse of smeral of its leading stars. Some weeks ago the Young Mem's Association of this city advertised a course of lectures, and designated the names of a number of gentlemen who were to lecture. We had supposed every arrangement consummated and that ere this Louisville would be enjoying the pleasure of listening to words of wisdom, from some of the first intellects in the country, But, as is too common with every species of enterprise in Louisville, there has been a failure. We have had no lectures. The eminent men are missing, while the public awaits with anxiety some movement from the Young Men's Christian Asso-

Really we are ashamed of our city in this matter. We know that the young men have acted with all due energy and propriety, and it is singular, that, while all other cities can sustain courses of popular lectures, there is such an apathy here. It is not, we feel sure, from any lack of literary taste, but results from a species of careless indifference that ap pears to be characteristic of the place and its inhabi

THE U. S. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY .- We are gratified to be able to announce that the committee appointed to procure the guaranty requisite to induce the United States Agricultural Association to hold their next annual exhibition at the Fair Grounds near our city, have been entirely successful in procuring a subscription of the whole amount proposed to be guarantied. Much credit is due to the committee for the promptness and energy with which this duty has been performed, and especially to Messrs. Miller and Dulaney, who undertook the task with a zeal and energy that entitles them to the thanks of the whole community, and performed, as we understand, the greater part of the work.

Our distance has advise us of the re-election of Hon. Chas. Summer to the United Statef Senate. The Legislature of Rhode Island has elected Hon. mes F. Simmons to the Senate. He succeeds

It will be seen from the Congressional proeedings that there was quite an excitement in the

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The weather moderated very much yesterday. Thronghout the afternoon the thermometer stood above freezing point. There is no change to notice heav. The agent of the Cincinnati board of underwriten's has ordered the Gen. Pike, which is in the ise above, to be unloaded, and her crew were employed yest rday in taking her cargo ashore over the ice. The agent has also ordered the ice to be cut away from the Landis and other boats which are frozen in at the landing with the stern turned up stream, and to be pulled around, as in their present position the ice could cut them down when it breaks

The James Montgomery .- We are indebted to a gentlemau who was a passenger on this steamer to Cairo, and who came from that point by railroad, for New Orleans papers of the 1st and 2d. The Montgomery reached Cairo on Thursday morning. Capt. Montgomery intended to go to PaducJh, where he would unload his boat, and then return to New Or-

By Adams & Co.'s Express we received at 2 o'clock yesterday St. Louis papers of the preceding evening.

Last night and to-day the weather has been by far the coldest of the season; and the ice in the river this morning was floating past the city in larger quantities than for several days past. We see no prospect, however, of thr river closing, as the gorges that have formed above Alton, in the Mississippi, and at Howard bend, in the Missonri, will keep the floating ice back, and all that is seen in the river here, is made below those points. We have had no news from the river or boats between here and Cairo, for the past three days. The water at his point is falling very slowly, and there cannot be more than four and a half feet in the channel to Cairo.

The steamer A. C. Goddin has been sold to Tracy & Lewis, of St. Louis, and H. L. Williams, of Glasgow. Mo., for \$32,000.

Collision .- The steamer Sonthern Belle, bound for Vicksburg, and the steamer Duke, bound for Red river, came in collision on the night of the 30th ult., forty miles above New Orleans. The bows of the Duke struck the Sonthern Belle on the larboard side, just forward of the wheel-house, and tore away a large portion of the guard, broke the hog-chains and Sampson-post, cut into the hall from the deck to the water's edge, and displaced the cylinder-plate and timbers. A large quantity of freight, which was on the guard, was, at the same time, pitched overboard. The Southern Belle returned to New Orleans for repairs.

The Pittsburg Dispatch has a summary of th river craft built at that port during the last year. It

		No.		Tonnage.	
	Steamboats	59,,	11,424	60-95ths	
1	Keels	15	664	54-95th	
3	Steamboats	14	1,417	23-95ths	
	Flatboats	20	533	8-95ths	
•	Grand total1	08	14,089	45-95th	

The number of steamers was one less than in 1855, the tonnage 1,051 less. The number of keels, barges, and flatboats was 79 in 1856 against only 32 in 1855, increase 47; but their total tounage was but 2,614 against 3,625 in 1855; showing a decrease of 1,001 tons. This falling off in tonnage of steamers and other craft, is ascribed, to the difference of the stage of water during the two years. In 1855, the river was at a good boating stage from early in the spring till late in the winter, while in 1856 the river was not at a good navigable stage for ninety days.

Capt. Meekin's new steamer Baltic has been completed at New Albany. She is a magnificent boat, and will leave as soon as the river opens.

The Cincinnati Gazette, of yesterday, has the following river items:

The Ironton Register says the steamer Sciota No. 2 was forced on shore by the gorge at Cattlesburg, and now lies trim out of water. The steamer Cabiand the upper wharf-boat is also out of water.

Metal Boat Sunk.—A flatboat belonging to Joshua
Oaks, of Haverhill, loaded with over 100 tons pig iron, sunk in 14 feet water.

FATA committee appointed by the citizens residing in the vicinity of the corner of Jefferson and Fifteenth streets waited on us last evening with a request to present their grievances through our columns to the mayor and general council. The committee stated that the citizens in that neighborhood are actually suffering for want of water. The pump in that locality has been out of order for upwards of a year. The pump-maker has tried his hand on it at various times, but without effect. The citizens have now to go nearly a quarter of a mile to get water. Cannot something be done to alleviate the suffering of humanity in that locality?

We think that the City Council is very unjustly censured, by various papers and citizens, be cause sundry small items of indebtedness contracted by the city are not speedily liquidated. The real fault is with the people themselves. They have not been as prompt in the payment of their taxes a usual, and hence the deficiency in the treasury. The tax collectors have now in their possession bills amounting to \$160,000, which is double the sum that ever before remained unpaid to so late a date These collectors are using all possible diligence, but the property owners are backward in settling up.

The lowest point reached by Fletcher & Bennett's spirit thermometer-hanging in the yardyesterday morning, was 130 above zero. Their mercurial thermometer, at 11 o'clock yestorday, stood at 25°. The thermometer on the north side of our office, at 2 o'clock yesterday, stood at 310 above zero, and at 12 o'clock last night at 320.

CHRISTIAN CHARITY .- One of the most pleasant incidents of the season is the donation of fifty cords of wood by the members of the Christian Church at Eminence to the Church on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets. It is to be distributed among the poor of the latter congregation.

The inaugural ceremonics connected with inducting Gov. Polk of Missonri into office, were delayed more than half an hour in consequence of there being no bible at the State House, and not a copy in the vicinity. One was finally obtained at the penitentiary.

H. M. McCarty, editor of the Bardstown Gaate, is in the city, at the St. Joseph Infirmary. We regret learning that he is still affected by the serious accident that occurred to him several months

LEGISLATIVE Rows .-- We noticed yesterday norning the double presidency in the Indiana State Senate. We find in the Indianapolis correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette an explanatian of the phenomenon. The correspondent says: "It appears in the river. It is very low and the ice is very that within two days a rumor has spread among the Republicans that the Democrats had determined to caucus to reject four cirtificates of the Republican Senators, and organize the Senate with a Democratic majority, pass a resolution to go into joint election for U. S. Senator, and thus accomplish their object. This was to be done, rumor said, by Lient. Gov. Willard, who acts as presiding officer in the Senate. This result the Republicans determined to prevent; accordingly, when the Senate met this morning, Lieut. Gov. Willard in the char, the Republicans nominated Mr. Burke, of Wayne, as presiding officer, and he took the desk beside Mr. Willard, thus making two bodies with two presiding officers in the same room; the Republicans contending that there was no law requiring the Lieutenant Governor to preside during organization. Of course nothing could be done in this state of things without a compromise. The Republicans refused to yield without some assurance that they would be fairly dealt with. Lieut. Gov. Willard then stated that he would swear in three of the disputed men, but not the fourth. This was the case of Dr. Cooper, from Rush county, where the clerk had certified that Cooper had a majority of votes, but had not added that he was therefore elected Senator."

In the afternoon the Republicans agreed to the proposition of Lieut. Gov. Willard, to swear in all the Senators but Mr. Cooper. The oath was accordingly administered, and the Senate was duly organized. A resolution was then offered instructing Willard to swear in Mr. Cooper, which he did. The Senate then elected J. S. Harvey, of Indianapolis, clerk, and Mr. Tyner, of Brookfield, assistant clerk

The Illinois State Legislature met on the 5th inst., and there the Democrats carried everything with the strong hand, resorting to force to effect an organization of the House after their own fashion. It is customary in all such bodies and in Congress for the old clerk to organize the new House. We find the following account of the organization of the Illinois Legislature in the editorial correspondence of a Chi-

cago paper:

Mr. Brydges, the Clerk of the last House, went into the Hall and attempted to call the House to order, as was clearly his right, and as is the custom of Congress and of all the States. The opposition were there in force, and by concert with their two members from the contested districts, they put Dougherty of Union in the chair, elected John McConnell, of Morgan, temporary Clerk, and appointed a door-keeper. Mr. Brydges, still insisting that the rights of his office were encroached upon by this action, proceeded to call the roll of members. He was interrupted by a motion to expel him by force, which was put and carried, in spite of the efforts of the Republicans, led by Arnold of Cook, to obtain a hearing. Mr. Greathouse seized upon the Clerk, and assisted by half a dozen confederates, thrust him ont of the hall. After which the body, now fairly in the control of the rioters, went into other business. At this writing (12 M.) the roll is being called, and the prospect is that the permanent erganization will be soon completed by the election of the Democratic caucus ticket.

BURNED TO DEATH .- We regret to hear of the death of an interesting child of Mr. Wm. Gibson. It came to its death by burning, the mother having left the house for a few moments. The occurrence happened near the corner of Walnut and Fourteenth

We were glad to see that well known physician, Dr. J. W. C. Baum, last evening. He furnished us with late New York and Cleaveland pa-

Rev. Dr. Granger, paster of the First Baptist Church, Providence, R. I., died on Monday last, aged 42 years. He was an exceedingly able preacher.

Among the strangers in the city are John Bates. proprietor of the National theatre, Cincinnati, and George Seloe, the host of the St. Charles in that vil-

Rev. W. B. Matchett, of New York city, has received and accepted a call of the Bank street Baptist church of New Albany to become their pastor, aud enters immediately upon his labors.

The property of the late Kentucky Trust Company Bank was sold in Covington on Saturday for

Costa Rica.—The correspondent of the New Oreans Picayune writes from Panama:

The Monarch brought dates from Punta Arenas up to December 3d. The papers are jubilant over the news that "Walker had been whipped and compelled to evacuate Granada, and take refuge on the Island of Ometepe, in the lake, with only 400 men. The people were subscribing money very liberally to carry on further operations against him, and "hundreds were eager to join the army against the filibusteros." There were twenty or thirty deserters from Walker's army in Punta Arenas, fourteen in La Union, and numbers in various other places.

THE HOG MARKET .- There was nothing whatever done in hogs yesterday. Holders, however, were very firm. The Cineinnati Commercial, of vesterday, says:

There is a large demand for mess pork and bulk meat for future delivery, and all on the market was taken at \$17 50 for mess pork, 7c for bulk shoulders, and 8½e for sides, but at the close there were no sellers at these rates, mess pork being held at 318, bulk sides at 8½@9c, and shoulders at 7½c. Bbl lard is generally held at 12c, with plenty of buyers. Parties who contracted to deliver 1,000 bbls and a forwards are at 11b in April part offered. lard, a few weeks ago, at 10c, in April next, offered to settle to-day, by paying \$3,800, to annul the contract. The business doing in all kinds is of a pretty speculative character, and we notice, by looking over our exchanges, that the excitement has spread over the entire West; everything in the pork line is high generally sought after and the most extravabeing eagerly sought after, and the most extrava-gant ideas are indulged in with reference to the fu-ture price of pork. That such a state of things will lead to a reaction, a panic and a decline, cannot

The Springfield (Ill.) Journal, of the 6th, says: The packing business for the present season being nearly closed, we are enabled to present the following statement: Number of hogs killed by James L. Lamb and H. Jacoby & Co., up to January 1st, is 24,779; the average weight 221 lbs., being an increase in weight of about 6 per cent. over last year. The number killed here in 1855-56 was 31,000, of which 10,000 were shipped dressed to Northern and Eastern cities, leaving the remainder, 21,000, as the number pucked here. This season the number agent number pucked here. This season the number sent forward dressed will fall short of 1,000 head, and the season's business will foot up about 25,000 head. The prices paid averaging about \$5 20 per 100 lbs.

At St. Louis, on Thursby, 1,000 bbls ness pork on the illinois river soli at \$17 00.

LAND WARRANTS .- The active demand which go before the people. He concluded by offering the sprung up for land warrants last week has fallen off 2c per acre. Sweeny, Rittenhouse, Fant, & Co., bankers, of Washington, quote market dull, the following being their buying and selling rates on Monday, viz:

| HUYING | RELLING. | HUYING | RELLING. | HUYING 94 do 94 do 90 do

The New Albany Ledger reports the following dividends having been declared in that city:

Ohio Insurance Co., 6 per cent. semi-annual. New Albany Ins. Co., 3 per cent. semi-annual. M. and M. Bank, 3 per cent. semi-annual. Gas Company, 6 per cent. annual. FROM TEXAS .- The Columbian Democrat, of the

23d ult., says:

From all we can learn in regard to the sugar crop this year, in Brazoria county, it will not exceed 100 hhds. I it is probable that this amount will be made, and the great er portion of it in Guif prairie. The estimated crop of iss year was 7,000 hhds of sugar and 13,000 bbls. of molasses.

The San Antonio Herald, of the 20th, says: On Thursday night last, about 8 o'clock, eleven of the lumates of our jail made their escape. They managed to get one of their number into the hall, who opened the doe and let the balance in. Upon the appearance of the jail core, the prisoners made a severe attack upon them, nearly killing one, and sagging the other so that he could not give the aiarus.

The Galveston News, of the 27th, says:

The Galveston News, of the 27th, says:

We learn that an insurrection of the negroes of Houston county was fortunately frustrated a few days since. Arms and ammunition were discovered in several portions of the county, given to them, no doubt, by white men, who are now living among us, and who are constantly inciting our slaves to deeds of violence and bloodshed.

slaves to deeds of violence and bloodehed.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

Inasmuch as the appointment of Connty Coroner, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Lee White, which vacancy occurs on the 1st day of February next, is a matter of "seeming" interest to several, it may be proper to luquire whether the vacancy must be filled by the people or by the Connty Court.

As this is a constitutional office, we look first at the Constitution:

1st. Asto Term of Office.—See article 6, section 1—Same as the County Judge—four years.

2d. When to be Hietedd.—Art. 6, sec. 3.—Same time and manner as County Judge.

Then as to County Judge.

Art. 4, sec. 31.—First election to take place same time as Circuit Judge. The prending Judge first elected shall hold his office until the 1st Monday in August, 1834, and afterwards elections shall be held on the 1st Monday in August in the years in which vacancies regularly occur.

Art. 4, sec. 31.—Judge of County Court to be elected by the qualified voters of the County for the term of four years.

Now, at the sametime Judge Garland, the Connty Judge, was elected Dr. White was elected. The term of office of both expires on the 1st Monday of August, 1835.

Art. 6, sec. 7.—Vacancies in office under this article shall be filled until the next regular election in such manner as the General Assembly may provide.

The General Assembly may provide.

The General Assembly has provided as follows:

Revised Stantes—Election—Chap. 22, art. 6, sec. 5, and subdivision 1.—A vacancy in the office of Coroner, &c. shall be filled by the County Court until the next succeeding August election, which mean of course "the next succeeding August election," at which, by the Constitution, even if it should say it did, see levised Statutes, chap. 91, art. 3, Coroner, secs. 11 and 12.

Sec. 11.—Whenever the office of Coroner shall become vacant, before the expiration of his county shall co

commissioned by the Governor for the Assact of the term.

Now what is the term? Four year? When does it expire? The lat Monday in August, 1858, for Lee White was elected on the lat Monday in August, 1864. For Lee White was then elected. Is there more than one year to Pun from the lat day of February, 1857, to the lat Monday of August, 1855? Yes, one year and six months. So the people of the county elect the Coroner to fill the vacancy, and the County Court does not appoint him. The County Court must order an election to fill the vacancy according to law. Let it be so done.

#### [From this morning's Journal.]

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION. Washington, Jan. 9.

Senate.-Mr. Seward introduced a bill to expedite telegraphic communication for the use of govern-ment in its foreign intercourse. It authorises the Secretary of State under the direction of the President to contract for the aid of the United States in down the submarine cable to connect existing telegraphs.
Mr. Seward based his argument in favor of Har-

lan's right to a seat on the ground that while legis-lative acts require the concurrent votes of the two branches of the Legislature, the act of choosing an United States Senstor was not a legislative act, but merely an additional dnty, which had been devolved upon members of the Legislature. When they performed this duty, it was in joint convention, the individuality of the two houses being merged and lost in the joint body. Mr. Stewart took the position that the election was unconstitutional and the report of the committee of the judiciary to that effoct well founded.

Mesers. Brown and Hale favored the claim of the sitting member. Toucey and Douglas opposed it. No question taken.

On motion of Mr. Bell of New Hampshire, a res On inction of Air, bell of New Hampshie, a res-olution was adopted requesting the President, if, in his opinion, not inconsistent with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate such information as may be on file in the Department of State relative to the interference at the Island of Aver, in the Carribean Sea, of the Venezuelian Government with American citizens who were rightfully in occupancy of said Island, as they believed, and engaged in of said Island, as they believed, and engaged in collecting guano therefrom—said Government having forcibly ejected the said American citizens from their lawful employment. And also to communicate what measures, if any, have been taken by the Government of the United States to obtain redress from the Government of Venezuela.

Adjourned till Monday.

House.—The House passed 21 private bills, and an adjournment was about being effected when Kelsey introduced a subject which caused much excitement. He presented it as a question of privilege.

ment. He presented it as a question of privilege, first causing it to be read at the Clerk's table—an editorial from the New York Times, of the 6th inst., which charged members of Congress and lobby agents with gross corruption, mentioning the Min-nesota land bill in the connection, and saying that evidence can be produced to carry conviction to every honest breast that the criminals should be driven from the high places which they have dishonored.

Mr. Kelsey remarked that the charges contained in this article appeared to have been based on a letter from this city to the Times. Under ordinary circumstances, it would perhaps be a waste of time nems to credit. If he is in possession of the reaches to time newspapers, but the editor of the Times occupied a position before the country which entitled his statements to credit. If he is in possession of the facts he therein charges, he should substantiate them before a committee of the House, that members who may ilty of such conduct should be known to th be guilty of such conduct should be known to the country. As the case now stood, he (Kelsey) could neither vote for or against a certain proposition without bringing herself directly under the charges in that article. If there exists such a combination as is alleged, he wanted to know it, and have the facts

following: Whereas, Certain statements have been published

Whereas, Certain statements have been published charging members of the House with entering into corrupt combinations for the purpose of passing and of preventing the passage of certain measures now before Congress; therefore—

Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker, with power to send for persons and papers, to investigate said charges, and that the committeee report the evidence to be taken and what action, in their judgement, is necessary on the part of the House, without unnecessary delay.

Mr. Paine—I scarcely know whether I onght to say anything or not. I know nothing about that letter, nor his Journal. I know nothing about any communication made to it. I know not how he obtained the information. I know not whether it is true or false; but I do know that there has been a proposition made in the House, by a member of the House, upon the subject.

Sarsetton and wise of the take in his use, npon the subject.
Sensation, and cries of "who is he—expose

im."]
Mr. Paine—I shall not name the gentleman.
[Cries of "down in front—stand out of the aisle,

Mr. Paine—I shall not name the gentleman.

[Cries of "down in front—stand out of the aisle, we can't see."]

I shall mention no member by name. [Voice—WYou ought to do it."] It was with feelings of indignation I heard the proposition. [Impatient demands of "What was it?" "Tell it."] The reason why I did not announce it to the House was, that pending the organization of this body a member rose in his place and stated that a fellow member had directly made the attempt to tamper with him for his vote for Speaker. The only credit he received was being laughed at, and it was charged that he did not accept the proffered bribe because there was no such profitable place to be had. I say distinctly that there is not a want of truth in the allegation contained in the Times article. A distinct proposition was made to me by a member of this Honse in regard to the Minnesota Land bill, and that fifteen hundred dollars would be given in consideration of a vote for that bill. If the proposed committee shall be raised and I be called upon as a witness, I shall give my evidence. give my evidence.

The resolution, after debate, was adopted. The

Speaker will announce the committee to-morrow.

Adjourned.

Charles Sumner was elected United States Senator on the part of the House by a vote of 333 to 12 scattering. The Senate elects on Monday next.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 9. The river is still closed.

NASHUA, N. H. Jan. 9.

Last night John Sullivan, Wm. Saunders, and John Urdine, being drunk were locked up under the City Hall, to which they set fire and were all smothered. The building was but slightly damaged.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 9. The two Houses of Honses of the General Assem-

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 9.

Governor Wright read his message to to the House

Governor Wright read his message to to the House of Representatives this afternoon.

The Senate adjourned but did not go into joint convention with the House. The Governor's Message shows the expenses of the State Government for the year 1855 to be \$147,442 61, and for the year 1856, \$59,522 68. He recommends the passage of a law for the re-assessment of landed property for taxable purposes. The entire amount of the funded debt of the State ontstanding of 5 per cent. stock is \$5,156,500, and of 2½ per cent. stock \$1,812.517.

the estimated value of the sinking fund in the State Bank, to date, amounts to \$4,912,012 42 cents. He recommends that that the sinking fund Commissioners be directed by law to invest the funds that accumulate in their hands in the stocks of the

State Bank, and recommends that the charter be expanged from the statute books and that all connection between Bank and State, either by deposit or otherwise, be prohibited.

otherwise, be prohibited.

He recommends the assual appropriation to aid the cause of African colonization; recommends and increase of compensation to the Judges of the Courts, and says the salary of the Governor as wholly inad-

Boston, Jan. 9.

Governor Gardner's message was delivered this afternoon to the Legislature. He says the people Massachusetts cheerfully acquiesce in the result of the l'residential election, but charges, in strong language, the result to the in-fluence of the foreign born voters—although the Governor indulges bright hopes for Free Kansas, yet speaking of the result of the election, says; so far, a step has been taken which it may require a generation to retrace. Our citizens have better as-surance. Knowing that that decision has been made, that action fixed, that step taken by the casting votes of aliens born, aliens unnaturalized, and

aliens entirely ignorant of our free institutions and grossly call us to the vast interest involved in this stupendous issue. The educational, industrial, and financial condifactory.

The expenditures of the State have been \$56,400,-The surplus receipts are \$117,000.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS FRANKFORT, January 9.

Watson vs Newport Bank, Campbell; affirmed, Graves vs Leathers, Kenton, affirmed, Frazler vs Phile, Kenton; affirmed, Word vs Robards, Kenton; reversed.

Lydia vs Evans, Fayette; Norris vs Chalfant, Bracken; Weswar vs Bracken connt), Bracken, Payne vs Hook, Bracken; McCarty vs Watson; Pendlelon; were argued.

McCarty vs Watson; Pendielon; were argued.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:
GENTRENT: I desire to reply to the card published three days of this week in the Journal and signed by the President and Secretary of the Masonic Board of Finance. I desire to do so calmiy and kindly, but i do not choose to pass silently over such an attempt to Injure me before this community. In the first pisses, I have not given any contract to finish the plastering of the Masonic Temple by a given date; nor could I have done so had the contract been made, because of numberless delays or disappointments to other mechanics, whose delays were caused in a measure by the want of materials upon the completion of whose work mine depended. I did propose to take a certain amount in cash. They have paid me more than my proposition, but they did so atter deducting from that excess one per cent, per mouth for interest. In return for this favor on their part, they have also allowed some of their notes, given to me under tay proposition, to go to protest. Reports have been circuisted among working men to my injury, so that I had great difficulty in obtaining the number of men requisite to enable me to do the work according to my proposition. By whom these reports were circuisted of for what purpose, I am at a loss to know. Among the delays to which I was subjected, I was compelled to lose five or six weeks in obtaining jack-screws to sure up the said girders, and finally to put in hog-chains before I could proceed with my work d forethis. These are the more of them; and the deserve the censure so card. There is a multiwriting the generous rub better than they are. LUTHER WILSON.

Died, at his residence, in Livermore, I HENRY J. BELT, aged 41 years. Ever active and prompt in business to lug an almost unequalted perception, he tishing a reputation extension.

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 10, 1857.

A naval court martial met at Philadelphia on Tuesday for the trial of Commander James II. Rowan, of the U. S. brig Bainbridge. The charge against him is scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals. The specifications are that he, whilst commanding the U.S.brig Bainbridge, was drunk on board; that he took part in a riot in his cabin on board the brig Bainbridge at sea; that he, while under the influence of intoxicating liquors, without provocation, assailed Passed Assistant Surgeon John Rudestein with abusive and threatening language; that he indulged to such excess in intoxicating drinks as to require medical treatment for mania-a-potu; that he was drunk and riotous at the American Hotel at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; and that he accepted a challenge from Lieut. Charles E. Fleming to fight a duel.

HENTINGTON AT SING SING .- It is said that in the State prison at Sing Sing Charles B. Huntington, the Wall street forger, has been assigned to the cabinet shop, where he is employed in sawing and

AFRICA-DR. LIVINGSTON IN ENGLAND .- We have already alluded to the return to England of the Rev. Dr. Livingston, the celebrated missionary. He had a public reception in London on the 16th. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided on the occasion, and, in the course of the opening address, he said that Dr. L. had experienced many difficulties and privations. He had been absent seventeen years, and during that period he had been attacked by fever thirty-one times, and had been in peril of his life by the natives no less than seven times. The Doctor himself, in reply to a complimentary resolution, made a highly interesting statement, the concluding portion of which we annex:

Now we speak of "Africa and its burning sands." Now we speak of "Africa and its burning sands." This is quite trne, so far as some parts of it are concerned, and there the population is small. This is the southern and dry country, but when you go beyond 20 deg. you come into a totally different country and among the people of the true negro family and into the great slave market—the country from which we once derived our slaves, and from which the Braillians and Cubas now derive their slaves. the Brazillians and Cubans now derive their slaves.

We find that the people in this country are exceedingly kind and civil, but there is a fringe of people round about which has always prevented com-merce from entering into the interior. The negroes are very fond of commerce, and they were delighted at the idea of finding a path towards the sea for at the idea of finding a path towards the sea for their commerce. They are civil to the missionary, and say "that he is a thing not to be killed." (A laugh.) Not because they love the Gospel, for they know nothing about it. Several of those who went with me to London and saw the ships of war were greatly astonished. On their way through some of the villages, some of the people tried to frighten those with me by telling them that the white man would wheedle them on board the ships, fatten them and eat them. (A laugh.) All their suspicions vanished, however, when I took them on board the ships, and the sailors gave them bread and meat, and they talked together in languages which neithships, and the sailors gave them bread and meat, and they talked together in languages which neither understood, and they almost fell down and worshipped me. They believe that the people who are so wise as to make all these things must have a better religion than theirs. We found the country so well watered with rivers in one part, that we were not able to find a wagon path. At the present moment I have not a single note of triumph, when I think of the operations which yet require to be done. (Hear, hear.) (Hear, hear.)
I know there must be hard work for the future,

as there has been for the past. It is not by great meetings such as this, or great excitement, but by hard work, and a constant feeling of the presence of God, and constant working without seeking the expectations fulfilled, that the great work of Christianising the heathen of Africa can be accomplished. (Cheers.) The country which we traversed was, as I have said, well supplied with water, and we had

no occasion to carry water for a single day.

(The Reverend gentleman then entered into some minnte details respecting the course of the Zambeze and several of its tributary streams, which would reand several or its tributary streams, which with accuracy.) The people resident in this district have, he continued, very little disease among them; they

he continued, very little disease among them; they have no consumption, nor scrofula, nor hydrophobia, and very little insanity indeed. They are preserved in very large numbers—I doubt not for same wise purpose of Providence. The women of the tribe are held in high estimation, and it is the women there who divorce the men, and not the men the women, as in this country. (A laugh.)

A son-in-law is always obliged to go into the conntry to find wood for his mother-in-law—(a laugh)—and this dnty often causes a large amount of labor. As we descended from the north, all our goods and provisions were expended before we reached the Makololo conntry, but the chief of the Bechuanans provided us abundantly with all that we required, and would not let ns go until the rainy season commenced. The tribe enjoy very much to tell that they have been to the end of the world. They say that their fathers and the ancients told them that there was no end to the world, but one time they started off, and, having traveled a very long way, they at last came to a relace where the world said started off, and, having traveled a very long way, they at last came to a place where the world said, "there is no more of me—this is my end." (A

To show how honest the people are, and how they respect the missionary, I will tell you that at one time some packages and letters of mine came up for me to the river Zambeze. The Makololos we for me to the river Zambeze. The Makololos were on one side, and another tribe on the other, with whom they were eften quarrelling. Makololos were told that the things were bewitched, and that they must not be tonched, and the things were put on an island in the middle of the stream, where they were hntted, and remained secure for twelve months, waiting my return. I should like to see a missionary station in one of the ridges of the Zambeze rivers, and I think it would be very nseful there.

In passing to the north there is, I admit, some difficulty; but others of my fellow-laborers in the missionary field, such as Mr. Moffat, who are compelled to sit at home studying the language and translating the Scriptures, have more painful duties to perform, and they are not so pleasantly occupied as I was in sleeping in the open air, beneath the blue vault of heaven. (A laugh.) Some persona think that my course of journeying was a tempting of Providence. I did not think so. I thought it or Providence. I did not think so. I thought it was my duty to try and open np some new path for Christianity. (Cheers.) And those who think that I was tempting Providence I can only call "my weaker brethren."

ILLINOIS-WHAT RAILROADS WILL DO .- We have befere us the message of the Governor of Illinois The State is in a most prosperous condition, all brought about by her extensive net of railroads. The State debt in the last four years has been reduced from \$17,398,985 to \$12,834,141, besides paying \$2,514,358 interest. The Governor is of opinion that, if the present revenue law is continued, the en tire debt will be liquidated within seven years. While the debt of the State is being rapidly extinguished, the revenue is increasing:

guished, the revenue is increasing:

There cannot be a doubt now entertained that this nunrual prosperity is the result, in a very great measure, of
that liberal spirit exhibited by the State towards the internal improvements so necessary to her full development.
Actuated by a wise and prudent economy, the State
promptly transferred to the Central Railroad Company a
grant of land of over two millions and a half of acres, contracting for payment into the State treasury of seven per
cent of the gross proceeds of the road for all time to come.
The wisdom of the act is seen in her already populated
prairies and flourishing cities where, four years ago, there
was little hat a wilderness.
The State treasury is already heginning to feel its bonefits by the increase of taxable property, and by the pay-

 
 Grant of land to the Company
 2,595,000 acres.

 Amount now sold.
 843,184

 Unsold.
 1,751,816

 Number of miles completed.
 .70,4816
 ......704 Receipts for the Road for 1856. \$3,403,959 25
Estimated for 1857. \$3,200,000 00
Rolling stock of the Company—91 first class
passenger and freight engines, 1620 freight
cars, and 62 passenger cars—Cost of Road
estimated at 25,600,000 00

When the whole lines shall have been completed, and by

When the whole lines shall have been completed, and by the terms of the charter the State is entitled to 7 per cent., we may asfely expect it to pay into the State Treasury at least \$290,000 the first year, the second year \$250,000, and in five years after its completion it may be confidently relied on for \$350,000 annually. The amount received so far from the Central Rallroad is only 5 per ceut. upon the gross proceeds of the earnings of the main trunk for eighteen months.

The limits of this communication will not permit me to refer to the other important railroads of the State, even hy name. Four years ago there were less than 400 miles constructed. The amount now in operation will vary little from 3,000 miles, penetrating almost every section and filling the country with activity and husiness. Most of the contemplated roads are in rapid progress of construction a. As a citizen of the State, I look upon her condition with unmingled pride and satisfaction. In a few short years she bas risen almost Prhemix-like from a state of hopeless despondency to a most envisable position. In less than seven years she will be entirely free from debt. Her expenses will be paid without a dollar of taxes from her people, and she will have a large surplus revenue at her disposal. A hrighter destiny, it seems to me, can hardly be the lot of any State.

[For the Louisville Bulletin.] ADDRESS

Of the Managers of the American Bible Society to its Auxiliaries, Members, and Friends in regard to a General Supply of the United States with the Sucred

MESSES. EDITORS: By giving the following Address a place in your widely circulated paper you will render important aid to this great national movement, and undoubtedly gratify every patriotic and Christian reader of the Journal.

As this city has recently been thoroughly can-Bible Society have determined to "bear their part in this good work by sending Bible colporteurs to the more remote and destitute portions of the State."

H. W. PIERSON,

Agent Am. Bible Society. LOUISVILLE, KY., January, 1857.

At the last anniversary of the American Bihle Society, held in New York on the 8th of May, 1866, the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the numerous body of membors present:

In view of the statements made by the managers in their report, and with the cooperation of those who view the Bible as indispensable to our civil and religious welfare, this society now resolves, in humbirreliance on Divine aid, to enter on a second exploration of our entire country, with the purpose of placing a copy of this sacred volume, as carly as practicable, in every destitute household where there is a willingness to receive it.

The following address and resolutions are now seut fortib by the Board of Managers, in order to aid the Society in carrying out its noble purpose. May we not hope that they will receive a general and careful perusel, and that the auxiliaries, as far as possible, will take action of some sort in regard to them, and report the same to us?

Twenty-seven years ago the American Bible Society adopted a similar resolution. On motion of the Rev. Dr. Milnor, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, it was.

was.

Resolved. That this Society, with humble reliance on
Divine aid, will endeavor to aupply all the destitute families
in the United States with the Holy Scriptures, that may
willing to purchase or receive them within the space of two

in the United States with the Holy Scriptures, that may object in the United States with the Holy Scriptures, that may object in the process of two years.

By the hiessing of God, in the course of that time, every accessible family in the more settled portions of our country was visited and supplied with the Bihle—a nohle determination vigorously executed. At intervals since that period, various localities have in the same manner becn explored and supplied; but during the past twenty-five years no systematic and united effort has been made to place this Book within every person's reach, while occasional exertions of our suxiliary societies in limited fields indicate a general and increasing want, and an absolute nocessity of the measure now proposed.

In 1823-230 our population was 12,866,000; it is now 26,500,000. Our inhabited territory has increased in equal preportion. Arkansas, Michigan, Florida, Texas, Iowa, Wisconsin, and California have been added as States. Netraska, Kansas, New Mexico, Utah, Oregon, and Washington. The necessity for forming sen of governments shows that a territory of more than two nillion square miles has been occupied by our increasing population since 1830-a territory twice the size of that country, over which the charities of the American Bihle Seciety were expanded in passing the resolution to which we have referred. In the same period the influx of foreigners has increased from the rate of 23,000 to that of 300,000 in a year; and, although now apparently diminishing, has added to our population, daring twenty-six years, more than 3,500,009; a large produring twenty-six years, more than 3,500,000; a large portion of these neither hring the Bible with them

the rate of 23,000 to that of 350,000 in a year; and, altworgh now apparently diminishing, has added to our population, during twenty-six years, more than 3,500,000; a large proportion of these neither bring the Bible with them, nor love its truths.

The scheme is large and therefore worthy of the American Bible Society. Divine Providence proposes small ends to small shifties hat when He raises up a greatinstitution, gives it a large hold upon the hearts of his people, endows it with great resources, and endues it with a spirit of benevolence, it is that He may accomplish by it great results. We should not act worthly of our position, did we not attempt some great thing for the glory of God and the welfare of our country.

The occasion is opportune. Under God our means are adequate. Contrast our shility with that which undertook the former general distribution of the Scripture, and you will be convinced that we now advance to no helplese undertaking. In 1828, the American Bible Society employed only seven traveling agents, and had only seven hundred auxiliaries whereas, in 1856, we number thirty-five agents, and nearly three thousand auxiliaries organized in every portion of the field. In 1829, the American Bible Society had hen able to accumulate only 360,000 volumes to meet the exigency, and the whole capacity of its presses and hindery was only 380,000 volumes per annum. In 1836, the Society reports the number of volumes prepared for circulation during the past year more than three times this number; with the sheets on hand, in the conres of a few week, 200,000 volumes could be thrown into circulation; and the capacity of its presses and bindery is not limited even by one and a half million per annum. The Board of Managers feel that God has breught the Society to this eminent position of ability, for the great purpose which His Spirit has now revealed, in actuating them and you to undertake this proposed thorough exploration and supply of our whole country. His gracious blessing, continually vouchrafed, enco

A PAINFUL HISTORY.—The Buffale Express of this morning says: "We have received the following communication. Some one should attend to the interment of the deceased:

Buffalo, Jannary 6, 1857.

Editor of the Express-Sir. A poor woman living on Chicago street, second door from Exchangestreet, upstairs, was delivered of a still-boru child, a week ago last night, and the mother died on Saturday night. They were both unburied at noon to-day, and, as the hushand has just been discharged from the workhouse for beating his wife previous to her rickness, it ought to be looked into. The house is next to Peter Cook's grocery.

Accident has made us familiar with the details of this case. BUFFALO, January 6, 1857.

this case. The poor woman gave birth to a child on a cold freezing night, in a garret which could not be warmed except from an adjoining room, through the broken windows of which the snow was drifting. The husband was drunk and brutally cross, and a little boy of eight years was the only helper of this poor woman in her honr of need. Medical attendance—that, thank God, is never wanting in the lowliest hovel—was at hand; and, called together by the unusual emergencies of the case, four physicians and the case of the

ened with punishment if he did not act kindly, the ened with punishment if he did not act kindly, the immediate wants of the little children and the mother provided for, and the case was left under the watchful care of one of their number. It was as hard a sight as human eye ever witnessed to see a beantiful little girl of three years making her breakfast that morning on a single hard crust of bread, dry and mouldy. Yet, in all the innocent gaiety of infancy, she prattled on as happily at her miserable meal as would the best-nurtured child of wealth in all this great city.

all this great city.

This was on Monday morning of last week. On This was on Monday morning of last week. On Tuesday afternoon she was again visited by one of the consulting physicians, accompanied by his wife, bearing some necessaries of life and little delicacies of sickness together with a little money contributed by an editer who had heard of the case. The husband was again drunk, the wife showing the early symptoms of a fatal disease, the room, the bed untouched in all this time by any friendly hand. A rebuke was administered to the husband, which broke even his stubborn nature, and he promised with tears to do his duty in the future.

Again on Thursday, still the same condition. The husband was sober and penitent, but where were those cares which only woman can bestow? And so in cold and misery, in her intended bed this woman, not without retinement in her manner, and evidently one who had seen better days, struggled with death, unwilling to depart and leave her three little cares to the tender mergine of a drunken

this woman, not without refinement in her manner, and evidently one who had seen better days, struggled with death, unwilling to depart and leave her three little ones to the tender mereies of a drunken step-father. But early on Sunday morning she died, uncheered by the kindly offices of any one save that faithful attending physician who had so earefully watched her during that long week, and provided her, not only with inedicines, but out of his own poverty with food fit for sickness.

Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

THE U. S. STORESHIP SUPPLY IN A HURRICANE-The Camels all Safe.-From Malta, we learn that the U.S. storeship Supply, Capt. David D. Porter, was obliged to stop at that island, on account of a terrible storm which occurred on the 30th November. An officer on board, writing home, says:

December 1, harbor of Malta, 4 P. M. At 10 o'clock last night, when about sixty miles from shore, a squall struck us, and I think I never heard anything like the howling and shrieking of the wind. The ship quivered all over; I could feel the masts bending. The helm was put up and we drove

The hurricane subsided in about half an hour to a decent gale, and as the wind was ahead to go our course, we put back at once for Malta, where we have just arrived. We did not part a sheet of canvas, nor was a rope carried away; and of the forty-four earnels which were purchased in Smyrna by Mr. Heap not one received the least injury.

There is now no doubt that camels can be safely transported to the United States, and that they are most useful apimals no one can dispute. They can The hurricane subsided in about half an hour to

most useful animals no one can dispute. They can bear extremes of heat and cold, are long-lived, and are economical as regards food. Those on board are economical as regards food. Inose on board the Supply are fine specimens, selected with care; one is an exormons fellow, a Bactrian, and weighs from 1,800 to 2,000 pounds. During a storm, the camels are strapped down on their knees, in which position they have had to remain as long as seven days. When released from their fastenings, they were for it. rise with alacrity and seem none the worse for it. We sail to-day (December 6) homeward bound, the weather having been so boisterous as to delay the departure of the mails. All on board in good health.

FAILURE IN NEW YORK .- The Journal of Commerce says in its money article:

We regret to announce that the firm of Kelly We regret to announce that the firm of Kelly, Townsend, & Co., a respectable house engaged in the banking and stock business, have made an assignment, finding it impossible to make good their contracts. They lost largely by an important contemplated public improvement, the successful issue of which has been unexpectedly delayed, and are somewhat short in stocks. The principal creditors are western correspondents and depositors. We are assured that this suspension will not affect the bank for which they were agents and in which they were partners. partners.

The steamer to-day took out \$252,740 in specie.

Mines on Fire .- A fortnight since, the Peach Mines on Fire.—A fortnight since, the Feach is Mountain vein, up the Norwegian, worked by Rogers, Sindrikson, & Co., and the property of the Delaware Coal Company, was fired at the air-shaft, below water level. The vein, from the start, burned so fiercely that all attempts to check the flames proved fruitless, and the lessees occupied themselves in removing the machinery, &c., of the operation. It is thought the fire is the work of some miner, dissatisfied with the reduction of wages, which it is the rule to establish at this season. By the act the the rule to establish at this season. incendiary has stopped one of the most valuable red ash collieries in the region, has entailed, possibly, considerable loss on the lessees, and thrown out of employment many miners, npon whom, at this severe season, are dependent scores of women and vere season, are dependent scores of women and children. It is contemplated to turn a portion of the Norwegian creek into the mine, and thus, if possible, extinguish the fire. The lessees have another operation on the Diamond vein, and are opening two other veins on the same property. The Mt. Laffe colliery—Charles Miller's—took fire last May, and has been burning since, below water level. The fire originated in the old workings. The operation was closed, and water let in. Last week, we understand, the mine was filled up, and ere this the fire has been undoubtedly extinguished.

Pottsville Journal.

RATHER FAST.—A "fast" young man, who has for some time been a resident of this city, a day or two since took a young lady of his acquaintance out on a short sleigh ride. On the way out, the young man fell desperately in leve with his fair companion, "popped the question," and was immediately accepted. On arriving at a small town, they resired to a magistate and the "twain were made paired to a magistrate, and the "twain were made one." After nightfall they returned to the city and on the following day, after enjoying the blist of wedded existence for a brief period, the "fast" young man became sick of his bargain and left, os-tensibly for New Orleans. Previous to his depar-ture, he told come of his friends that he was married the day previous, while under the influence of liquor, and that he should not abide by it. Later in the day, the deserted wife was about town in earch of her truant lord, but he was nowhere to be found. We believe the girl is a servant, or seam-stress, in some private family, without friends in the city; while the young man's parents and connections belong to the higher walks of life.

Detroit Advertiser.

Accidents to Express Messengers. - The Centra Railroad Company since paying the heavy bill of damages to Mr. Giffing, the Express messenger so severely injured last winter, have exacted an agreement from American Express Company requiring them to stand between their agents and the Railroad in all future accidents.

The Express Company now wish to make the same contracts with their employees, but the messengers do not like to be smashed up at their own expense, and refuse to sign the contracts. Several resignations are said to have resulted.

Buffalo Commercial.

THE ADMIATIC.—The alterations which it has been found necessary to make in some of the details of this magnificent steamship are now nearly comple-ted, and she will shortly make a trial trip which will, no doubt, amply justify the high expectations of the public. The Adriatic will probably leave this port for Liverpool on the 15th of February, taking the place of the Baltic, which will go into dry dock for repairs.—N. X. Journal of Commerce.

MARRIRD,

In South Carrollton, Ky., Jan. 1st, 1857, by Rev. Isaac Malone, of Muhlenburg, Mr. WM. MILLER, formerly of Louisville, Ky., to Miss Sallie Virginia, daughter of Rev. B. F. Arnold, of Bremen, Ky. Democrat please copy.

DIED

In Barbourszille, Ky., on Sunday morning, Dec. 21st, of onsumption, Thomas C. Woods, in the 25th year of his

THE GREAT RUSSIAN REMEDY-Pro Bono Publio.—"Every mother should have a box in the ouse handy in case of accidents to the children.'
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.—It is a Boston reme REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.—It is a Boston remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Piles, Boils, Corns, Felons, Chilblains, and Old Sores of every kind; for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Itch, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Bunions, Sore Nipples (recommended by nnrses), Whitlows, Sties, Festers, Flea Bites, Spider Stings, Frozen Limbs, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore and Cracked Lips, Sore Nose, Warts, and Flesh Wounds it is a most valuable remedy and eure, which can be testified to by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. In no instance will this Salve do an injury, or interfere with a physician's prescriptions. It is made from the purest materials, from a recipe brought from Russia—of artiterials, from a recipe brought from Russia—of arti-cles growing in that country—and the proprietors have letters from all classes, clergymen, physicians, sea captains, nurses, and others who have used it

sea captains, nurses, and others who have used it themselves, and reccommended it to others. Redding's Russia Salve is put in large tin boxes stamped on the cover with a picture of a horse and disabled soldier, which picture is also engraved on

the wrapper.

Price 25 cents a box. Redding & Co., proprietors. R. A. Robinson and Bell, Talbott, & Co., agents for Louisville. Scribner & Devol, agents for New Albany.

apr2 j&bdeod&weowly

For Sale. AN EXCELLENT COOK, SEAMSTRESS, and LAUN-DRESS, 23 years old, with a young child. Sold for no fault, and not to be taken out of the counties of Jefferson or Shelby unless she consents to go. Inquire of 110 j&b6 C.S. MALTBY'S

OYSTER REPOSITORY, No. 62 Third st., bet. Main and Market.

RECEIVING DAILY PER EXPRESS FRESH OYSTERS IN LARGE AND SMALL'
CANS.

Also spied Owders. Pickled Owders.

Also, Spiced Oysters, Pickled Oysters, Cove Oysters, Fresh kobeters, Pickled Lohsters, Sardines, Pickles, Sauces, Ketchnps, &c., &c.

JOHN A. McLAUGHLIN, Agent for C. S. Malthy.

13 j&b6m

9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 Dr. King's Dispensary

Dr. King's Dispensary.

Dr. A. King, a practitioner of New York for the last thirty years, has opened a Dispensary on Market, bet. First and Second, nearly opposite the Graham House, Loubwille, for the treatment of Private Diseases, such as Gonorhæa, Syphilis, and all diseases of the skin and ether derangements growing out of neglect or imperfect onre. His long experience and success enable him to act with condidence. All those who may confide their casew to him may rest ascured of having the disease effectually cured and every vestige of the difficulties perfectly eradicated from their constitutions.

STRICTURES of old or recent date effectually cured in a few days by an operation which causes no pain. Where a stricture exists, general derangement of the whole constitution must ensue, a continuance of which will bring on a train of symptoms to be drueded, and will undermine the constitution and cause premature old age.

SEMINAL WAXNESS.—l'articular attention will be given to this disease and all the consequences growing out of fit, hrought on, in many cases, by the destructive habits of inconsiderate youth and excessive indulgence of the passions, which undermine the constitution, rendering the cube constitution of the pressions, which undermine the constitution, rendering the cube constitution of the pressions which undermine the constitution, rendering the cube constitution of the pressions and causing premature old age.

ture old age.

[37] Persons abroad, hy writing and stating their cases,
with a fee enclosed (post-paid), can have the medicine sent
to their address, with necessary directions for using the

Old Papers for Sale. A LOT of oid papers in good order, snitable for wrapping up goods, &c., for sale. Inquire at this office.

New Books at Hagan & Co.'s.

THE Night Watch, or Social Life in the South, by a Lady of Louisville, neatly hound in cloth. Price \$1.25.

Home Scenee of the New Testament, or Christ in the Family, by Rev. T. Stork, D. D.

Scenee and Advantures in the Army, or Romance in Millary Life, by P. St. G. Cooke.

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Jesus in the Temple, or the Model of Youth.

Animals of the Bible, their History and their Uses.

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New BOOKS.

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Price \$1.

I leaven, by James William Kimbali. Price \$1.

I leaven, by James William Kimbali. Price \$1.

I leaven, by James William Kimbali. Price \$1.

The Last of the Patriarchs, or Leesone chiefly from the Life of Joseph, by the Rev. John Cummins, D. D.

The June Life of the Christian, by Rev. Frederick A. Ranch, D. P. Price \$1.

Modern Atheism under its forms of Pantheism, Materialiem, Secularism, Development, and Natural Laws, by James Buchanan, D. D., L. L. D. Price \$1.25.

The Night-Watch, or Social Life in the South, by Somebody. Price \$1.25.

A. DAVIDSON,

Third street, near Market.

Copartnership.

WE have associated with us in husiness Mr. H. C. Dry-den. The style of the firm to be continued as hereto-fore. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO. Jan. 1, 1857.—j7

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 456 Main street, are prepa ed with an extra supply of their fine Dress Hats, gotte up expressly for their retail sales and the holidays. 17 J&b

SOFT HATS AND CAPS FOR MEN AND BOYS—We have a large accordment of the above named goods which have a large assortment of the above named goods whise are selling at very low prices.

| PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.

## Medical Books

CRUMP & WELSH'S No. 84 Fourth st. A NEW AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

FOR SALE AT Ten per Cent. off Publishers' Prices. j5 j&h

New and Valuable Books at A. Davidson's M ODERN ATHEISM, under its forms of Pantheism, Materialism, Secularism, Development, and Natural Laws. By James Buchanan, D. D., L. L. D. \$1 25. Heaven. By Jas. Wm. Kimball. \$1. The Doctrine of Baptisme. By George D. Armstrong, D.

D. \$1.
A Book of Public Prayer, compiled from the anthorized formularies of Worship of the Preshyberian Church, as prepared by the Reformers, Calvin, Knox, Bucer, and otherwise and the second of the rs. \$1 25. Andre, a tragedy in five acts. By W. W. Lord. \$1. JUVENILE BOOKS.

Whistler, or Manly Boy. 66 cents,
Molly and Kitty, or Pleasant Life in Ireiand. 75 cents.
Love of Country, or Sohieski and Hedwig.
The Pearls and other Tales. Illustrated.
The Beare of Angustushurg.
do.
The Young Yagers. By Capt. M. Reid.
A. DAVIDSON,
JS J&b
Third street, near Market.

BUSINESS MEN OF LOUISVILLE LOOK AT THIS! TIME IS MONEY!

DINNERS AT FIVE MINUTES' NOTICE, Between 1 and 5 o'clock P. M!

COLD WEATHER AND FROST BITES. - Tens of thousands of persons suffer annually with frosted limbs, when they could easily be cured by using Porter's Oriental Life Liniment.

Eight hundred bottles of this Liniment were sold at the principal depot in this city on Monday. the 5th of January, nearly every bottle of which was bought especially for the care of frost-bites. This great demand for the Oriental Life Liniment is in consequence of the universal success which has attended its use in the cure of frost-bites. It is a well-known fact that hundreds of old cases, of from ten to fifteen years' standing, have been permanent ly cared by the use of this valuable remedy.

Sold wholesale and retail at 96 Third street. Also by all druggists and country merchants throughout jan 7 d&wj&b the Union.

DISSOLUTION. -The copartnership heretofore existng between the undersigned, under the style of Miller & Tabb, has been dissolved by mntnal con-

The business will hereafter be continued by G. B. Tabb, at their old place of business, corner of Fourth and Market streets.

JNO. A. MILLER, G. B. TABB.

January 1st, 1857-j&b

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS .- We would respectfully invite the attention of persons, especially ladies, to our stock of black fancy Silks, Exproidered Crape Robes, Illusion Robes for evening, Plaid Cashmere, D'Laines, Merinos, Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, Shawls, Embroideries and Lace Goods, a large stock, which we are offering very low. We have a large stock of Welsh, Ballardvale, and Shaker Flannel, Linen Table Damasks, Napkins, Towels, Irish Linens, bleached Sheetings, bleached Cottons, heat brands, which we are offering as low as they can be found in this or any other Western market. G. B. TABB,

Corner Fourth and Market sts.

DISCOURSES TO THE PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS AND YOUNG MEN OF LOUISVILLE.—The second of the series of discourses commending the practical value and importance of Christianity as the snre guide and great safeguard of life, will be delivered by the pastor of the Walnnt street Baptist Church, corner of Fonrth and Walnut streets, to-morrow night, at 7 o'clock. Seats free. All are invited; especially those who have thought lightly of Christisnity and its institutions.

Subject: The Bible and the Lord's Day.

LAST NIGHT OF THE RUSSIAN WAR - MOZART HALL.-This wonderful exhibition will positively close this evening. We have never witnessed any-thing to equal this. Every scene is produced in such a surprising but pleasing manner that the attention of all is riveted to them from the commencement to the close. The rapidity of the changes, the vast amount of matter presented, and the wonderful ingenuity shown in their production make all who have visited this exhibition prononnce it as the greatest combination of the sublime and beantiful with the highly ingenions they have ever witnessed. It is to be hoped that none will allow this last opportunity to pass without taking advantage of it. There is an exhibition this afternoon and o'clock, when children will be admitted for a dime. They can learn here more of history in one hour than in a twelvemonth's reading.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—Rev. T. M. Drain will preach at the East Baptist Chnrch to-morrow at 11 o'clock, and Rev. S. H. Ford at night. There is quite an interesting meeting going on in this church.

LIBERTY AND UNION.—The members of these Councils and all true and loyal Americans are requested to attend a social and business meeting this evening at Odd Fellows' Hall at 7 o'clock.

N. B. James Buchanan will be present and address the assembly.

SKATES! SKATES! jnst received by express at No. 69
Third street. j3 ideh A. McBRIDE. ST. CHARLES.

In building lately occupied by the Merchants' Exchange, on Fifth street, between Main and Market.

00 7. 

THE undersigned would call the attention of their friends and the public in general to the fact that they have this day opened their Restament and Dining Saloou which they are determined shall not be surpassed by any in the Western country. The Restament (under care of our Mr. Rucfer, who will devote his attention exclusively to that department) will at all times be supplied with every delicacy in season and out of season, which will be served on p by that prince of cooks "Old Jim" in a style peculiarly his own. The bar (under charge of our Mr. Meyer, late of Walker's) will be constantly supplied with the choices Wines, Liquors, Cordiais, &c.

Private parties can be furnished with Digres and Suppere in private parties can be furnished with the choices with every variety which is to be procured.

We are determined to spare no effort nor expense to please, and hope by unremitting exertion to merit a share of the public patronage which has been so liberally bectowed upon us heretofore in our different positions.

RUEFER & MYER.

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

Ilaving increased our facilities, we are now enabled to turn out from ten to tweive Pianoe per week. We would respectfully seers that we hope for the future to be able to supply the increased demand for our linstruments.

As regards the merits of our Pianos we would respectfully refer to the fact, for the last five years, we have received the Bighest awards when placed in competition with the Premium Pianos of New York and Boston,
FF Finishing and Piano Warerooms corner of Main and Sixth streets. is the streets.

EF Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.

d24 b&j PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

REMOVAL. We have removed our FINISHING and PIANO WARE ROOMS to the corner of Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds's new hlock. Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of

Terractory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets. d24 b&j PETERS, CRAGG, & CO. Walker's Exchange Restaurant.



BELS PRINCE'S BAY OYSTERS in the shell, as rich in substance and as delicate in flavor as any Oysters ever eaten, fresh Venison and Grouse from the prairies, fine Fish and Ducks from the lakes, Buckwheat from the Keystone State, fat Turkeys, blue-grav Beed, Old, Bourbon, and other substantials from Old Kentucky.

The cuisine comme if faut and always a la mode da monde. d24 J&b JOHN CAWEIN & CO.

HARDWARE NOTICE.

JAMES B. SLAUGHTER, No. 501

Main st, between Taird and Fearth,
has now on hand one of the most complete and best-selected stocks of Hardware, Cutlery, Toole, Building Materials, &c., to be found
in the eity, to which he would respectfully sell the attention of the public, and requests all wishing dieles in his
line to call and examine bis stock before purchain
elsewbere.

A XES, SAWS, MALLETS, LEVELS, SQUARES, Chisela, Gougee, Adzes, Compasses, Pirers, Braces and Bits, Callipers, Drawing-Knives, &c., for sale by 423 j&h 3AS. B. SLAUGHTER.

OCKS, HINGES, SCREWS, SHUTTER AND SASH

Farts, Nails of all sizes, Bolts, Pulles, Siding-door
Trimmings, Wardrobe Hooks, &c., for sales,
JAS, B. SLAUGHTER'S.

NIVES AND FORKS, ODD PORKS, CANDLE. sicks, Waiters, Spittons, Shovels, Coal Hodg, Cofee-Mills, Tea, Table, and Basting Spoons, Bells, Wood Saws, &c., for sale by

TRUNKS, HORSE COLLARS, BRIDLES, HARNESS, Engine, Steamboat, and Garden Hose,

&c., &c., &c.,

Main street, between Sixth and Seventh, above Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

THE above articles, and many others not enumerated, are of our own manufacture, made out of the very best materials, and in point of norismanship, elegance, and durability of finish will vie with any manufactured in the United States. Persons in want of a superior Trunk of beautiful finish are invited to happer our stock before making thair selection. Increased advantages offered to the trade, and peculiar inducements extended to cash purchasers, june 9 dj&b&wj&beowtf

AMUSEMENTS.

MOZART HALL.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.

Perran's Gigantic Illustration

OF THE

From the commencement to the termination, with the return of the

ALLIED FLEETS,

OVER 500,000 PERSONS.

Wood's Wall Paper Depot.

Third street, near Maln, opposite the Courier Office.

Strangers and Country Merchants

WALL PAPER OF ALL CLASSES

In Decorative Hall Papers

I claim superiority over all competitors in the Louisville market. Gentlemen who desire rich and elegant patterns of this description of papers, and something entirely new, will please call and judge for themselves.

W. F. WOOD,

o3 j&b Third street, near Main.

GREAT CHANCE FOR LADIES TO BUY

Jewelry, Watches, and Fancy Goods

AT COST.

A large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, hunting and open faced, diamond seted, enameled and plain cases.

New style Jewelry in whole and half sets, with rameo, mossic, and fruit styles.

Brusst-Pins, Ear-Rings, Necklaces, Bracolete, and Charms of all kinds.

f ali kinds.

Masic Boxes, Clocks, and Fancy Articles.

Masic Boxes, Clocks, and Fancy Articles.

Masonic and Odd Fellows' Regalias and Jewels.

Silver-plated Ware.

Drawing Instruments, Compasses, &c.

I will during several weeks sell AT COST the above-

named articles.

As I have at present a complete stock of goods, I feel confident to be able to supply my enstomers to their satisfac-

tion.
All goods will, as usual la my establishment, be represented as they over.
J. J. HIRSCHBUILL,
No. 529 Main st., ene deor from corner of Third.
dlo him&jif

French Embroideries-Real Laces.

THE subscriber has on hand a complete and elegant stock of— French Embroidered Collars;

AT COST.

Embroidered Lace and Muslin Curtains; French Flantel, by

CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS,
octil j&bif 99% Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

WALKER'S EXCHANGE.

THE undersigned, having sold his Exchange and Restanger and Hotel to Mesers. Cawein & Kohlhepp, takes this opportunity to return thanks to his friends and the public for the generous support extended to his establishment for the last twenty years, and would recommend his successors as being worthy of their patronage.

Respectfully;

W. H. WALKER.

HAVING purchased from W. H. Walker the above popular establishment, we solled a share of that patronage so liberally extended to our predecesor. We will conduct the husiness in its original liberal style and elegance, under the firm of octifes JOHN CAWEIN & CO.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HUTCHINGS & CO.,

Corner of Main and Bullitt streets.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

THE subscriber, thankful for the patronage extended to him by his friends and the public generally, respect-cully informs them that he has just opened a COAL YARD

fully informs them has a reason of Fig. 6. and OFFICE, on the CORNER OF NINTH AND GREEN STREETS, where he is prepared to fill all orders for Pomeroy and Pittsburg Coal at the lowest market price.

55 Offices also on the west side of Third street, between Harket and Jufferson, and Fulton, between Preston and Floyd streets.

[dis]&b] JOS. ROBB.

COAL! COAL!

THE subscriber, thankful for the business herotofore ex-tended to him by his triends and the public generally, respectfully informs them that he has just opened a Coal Yard and Office on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, where hy strict attention and puntuality, he still hopes to receive a large share of public patronage. He keeps always on hand a large assortment of Pittsburg and Youghlogheny Coal, that is warranted to be what it is represented.

represented.

He also keeps the best Pittsburg Nut Coal, delivered to any part of the city far 9 cents per pushel, used by some of the first families; none better for cleam.

Also, as office on Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, 122 13th

JOHN H. HOWE,
SIGN. HOUSE, AND FANCY PAINTER, IMITATOR
of all kinds of Wood and Marbie. Mixed Paints,
Glass, Paity, &c., for reir.
Terms made to sait custemers both as to rates and times
of payment.

ef payment.

22 No. 212 Green atreet, first door east of Fourth.

Louistille, Ky. f28 b&ily

VOGT & KLINK,
MANUPACTURING JEWELERS and
Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks,
and fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices, No.
72 Third street, near Market, Louisville,

Kentucky.

BY Great care taken is setting Diamonds in all descriptions of Jewelty, and done with dispatch.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior N. B.—Watches and N. B.—Watche

Christmas Presents! Christmas Presents!

Christmas Presents! Christmas Presents!

W. W. TALBOT, 98 Fourth street, is now prepared to to the street of the s

PURE ITALIAN AND ROMAN STRINGS-Just re-

oct1 j&b

do do Setta;
do do Banda, &c., &c.
Real Lace Collara;
do do Berthea;
Real Laces of all kinds, very cheap for cash.

well as my city patrons will find my present stock of

spiness which the Eastern markets afford.

shining my trade of PAPER HANGER with the sale of
Paper enables me to assure the public that they will

to their interest to give me a call.

A DYE FOR THE HAIR.—Perfection is not attained by indolence and ease. There is no across-lot road to universal favor. The world will not be hlown like chaff into a channel indicated by imitators. Witness the fast-anchored fame of BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, won by watching when others slept, sustained by its intrinsic worth and truthfulness to nature. WARRANTED not to disappoint the

shopes of those who use it.

Made and sold, or applied at the Wig Factory, 288 RUSSIAN WAR, Broadway, New York, See that each box has WM. A. Backer.or on. No others are genuine.

The genuine is sold in Louisville by Raymond & Patten

M Fourth street, and druggists generally. Beware of imigations. Ask for W. A. Bachelor's and take none other.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR. great and principal characteristics of DALLEY'S MAGI CAL PAIN EXTRACTOR consists let. Of its never-falling and unique property, as soon as

applied to any external injury, TO CHECK INFLAMMATION instantly, and rapidly to reduce it. This feature constitutes its great power to alleviate the pain of burns and scalds and other painful diseases, in so incredibly short a space o time, and as will appear from the few testimonials here unto annexed. Every intelligent mind is fully aware that in all cases of external injury, the pain is produced by in-flammation of the injured parts; and, therefore, if you remove the cause, the effect must crase.

2d. Its purificative qualities neutralize the poison tha may lurk in the system, and will, when applied to the sorce draw rapidly all impare matter to the surface, and eject lt hence the great discharge it produces from sores occasioned and when applied to old and inveterate sores

Each box of GENUINE DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR has upon it a Steel Plate Engraved Label with the signatures of C. V. CLICKENER & CO., proprietors, and HENRY DAL-LEY, manufacturer. All others are counterfeit. Price 25

All orders should be addressed to C. V. Clickener & Co., 81 Barclay street, New York.

Sold by all the Druggists throughout the United

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES. FDr. CHERGEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations of Ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruction, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, and disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. They can be successfully used as a preventative. These pills should never be taken during pregnancy, as they would be sure to cause miscarriage. Warranted purely vegetable and free from anything injurious to life or health. rections, which should be read, accompany each box. I'rice \$1. RAYMOND & PATTEN, 74 Fourth street, wholesale d retail agents for Louisville. Sent by mail by enclosing to Dr. Cornelius L. Cheeseman, No. 192 Broadway, New

### Family Drug Store.

R.L. TALBOT & CO, Chemists and Apothecaries, Corner of Walnut and Seventh streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY. The subscribers have established a hranch of their house at the above location and under the above style. Families and Physicians may rely upon having their orders and prescriptions filled with neasures and accuracy.

BELL, TALBOT, & CO.

Pure Medical Extracts and Powders,

Fancy Goods and Perfumery,

R. L. TALBOT & CO.,

Gm Oornar of Seventh and Walnut &s. For sale hy

#### Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods. J. R. ESTERLE,

No. 87 Fourth street. HAVING taken this well known cetahof its former friends and customers. My and Toilet articles has been well selected, and made of the beet materials.

est materials. I have also on hand the largest and best selection of intracts, Lubin's, Cologne, &c.; as well as Hair Brushes. Comba, &c.
Watch-making and repairing in all its branches attended
to personally by myself.
mar29 dtf o10 b J. R. ESTERLE.

HOW IS IT EVERYBODY wants once of THOXEL'S beautiful AMBROTYPES? Seems months ago the different humber names gotten up by artists to deceive the public attracted considerable attention, bat now they have ascertained how easily it is to be humbugged even by a name, as all other pictures made on glass in Louisville except at Troxel's Gallery are not hermetically sealed, not so beautiful and liable to fade. Citizens and strangers are particularly invited to call be-

Childens and citally fore going elsewhere.
Instructions given in the art for \$.50.
Also, rights for sale to operate in Kentucky.
W. L. TROXEL. Ambretypist,
Main st., between Second and Third,
jel@j&bff over House's Printing Telegraph Office.

To my Customers.

In consequence of the late fire on the 1st inst., by which my store-house and a greater part of my stock were barned, I was compelled to seek aumy friends and contomers that I am now ready to serve them as heretofore at my new location in Bustard's hullding. No. 450 Market street, near corner Fourth, north side. My stock of

Gents' and Ladies' Shoes and Boots For the fall and winter wear will be complete in a very few days. I shall still endeavor to merit the patronage in my new location heretofore so generously betsowed by the citizens of Louisville and surrounding country.

SAM'L P. SECOR.

A Cook and Man Servant Wanted. FIRST-RATE Cook, without incumbrance, and an active steady Man to take care of horses, wanted for

1857 by
Dr. D. W. YANDELL,
d25 j&btf Chestnut, between Seventh and Eighth sta. SPLENDID GIFTS FOR 1857,

AT A. DAVIDSON'S BOOKSTORE.

AT A. DAVIDSON'S BOOKSTORE.

RURAL Poetry of the English Language, Illustrating the Seasons and Months of the Year.

Goldsmith's Poetical Works, with a Life, by Thomas B. Macaulay. Illustrated and handsonely bound.

The Sabbath, Sabbath Walks and other Poems, by James Grahame. Hustraled.

The Poetical Works of Fobert Rurns. English Edition. Gray's Elegy and other Poems: handsomely hound.

Key's Poems, in handrome binding.

Rhymes and Roundelays in praise of a Cour'ery Life, Illustrated.

his mes and Roundelays in praise of a Country Life, illustrated. Sabhath Bells chimed by the Posts. Illustrated. Sabhath Bells chimed by the Posts. Illustrated. The Postleal Works of George Herbert, brautifully illustrated. English Edition.

Republican Court, in handsome bindly.

The Rhyme of the Ancient Mariner, Illustrated.

The Dairyman's Daughter, Illustrated.

Deserted Village, Illustrated.

Lee Women of the Bible: handsomely bound.

Family Worship: in Turkey Morocco binding.

For sale by

d33 jeb Third street, near Market.

Wigoff's New Book. Wigoff's Nevy Book.

THE Adventures of a Roving Diplomatict, by Henry Wikoff, author of "My Courtehip and its Consequences," Price \$1.25.

Resultections of a Lifetime, or Men and Things I Have Some, by S. G. Goodrich. 2 vols. Price \$8.

Marrying Teo Latz, a Tale, by George Wood. Price \$1.

The Play-Day Book. New Stories for Little Folks, by Fanny Fern. Beautifully Blustrated. Price 75c.

The Court of Napoleon, or Society Under the First Emtre Court of Napoleon, with and Heroines, by the With Portraits of its Beanties, Wita and Heroines, by the Stories for the Court of Napoleon, or Society Under the First Emtre.

#### BAROMETER.

Last night, 12 o'clock : To-day, 12 o'clock. 29.72. : 29.46. THERMOMETER.

LATEST NEWS.

6 P. M. 12 P. M. 7 A. M. 32 30

THE MEETING OF THE SOUTHWESTERN AGRICUL-TURAL ASSOCIATION .- At the annual meeting of this Association, this morning, there was the largest assemblage of stockholders that ever has been held. The following officers were elected:

For President-Gibson Mallory. For Vice Presidents-Arthur Peter, Lawrence Young, Rob't N. Miller.

For Directors.-Dr. Thomas Bohannon. J. B. O'Bannon, John Thatcher, Wm. A. Merriwether, Jno. T. Bate. Wm. Watkins,
W. H. Frederick,
E. L. Huffman,
R. J. Tarleton,
W. C. Winchester.

Snow commenced falling in this city about midnight Friday, and to-day at noon was coming down briskly in great white flakes.

From St. George's Hall, London, acknowledged by all the press to be the best, largest, and most complete Exhibition ever shown in the United States, exhibited in New York, Clucinnati, New Orleans, Montreal, Quebec, and Toronto CONCERT FOR THE ORPHANS.—The concert for the benefit of the Orphans' Home advertised for Open every evening at 7. Curtain rises at 7% o'clock.
Admission 50 cents. Children half price. Thursday night next will take place on Wednesday evening, at Mozart Hall. The object is a noble one. N. B. An afternoon Exhibition on Wednesday and Sat-rrday at 2 o'clock for the accommodation of ladies and chools.

d13 j&htf and appeals to the sympathies and philanthropic impulses of every citizen. A number of benevolent persons have established this institution in the vicinity of the city, and already it has accomplished much good. Every one should feel an interest in its being sustained, and we trust that this effort in its behalf about to be made will demonstrate that Louisville is full of warm-hearted people, eager to assist an en-Very complete and perfect, having very recently made large additions of everything new and choice in my line terprise of so much worth.

The most celebrated and able musical artists in the city will assist in the concert, so that it will be a gennine treat. The price of tickets has been placed at fifty cents, which is a great reduction from the usual charge on such eccasions. That alone should induce the attendance of a large number.

The vote upon the Court House question is progressing quietly. But little interest appears to be manifested. We suppose that there will be an almost unanimous popular verdict against the appropriation of \$200,000 for a new building, or repairs to the old one.

We received by Adams' Express, about two o'clock to-day, a large bundle of papers, containing St. Louis dates of yesterday evening, Memphis, Natchez, and Little Rock papers. The St. Lonis papers of the same date we shall probably receive by mail on Tuesday morning next.

It may be a convenience to some of onr readers to know that Mr. S. Ringgold, No. 64 Fourth street, is the special agent for the London Lancet, Braithwait's Retrospect, the London Art Jonrnal Blackwood, and the four Reviews; and is also agent for all the Eastern Papers and Magazines. Mr. R. has been in the business a number of years and has his arrangements so complete that those who subscribe with him are sure of receiving promptly what they order. The London Lancet for January has been received.

MESSES. EDITORS: The reporter of the Democrat was in error in respect to the proposed meeting at the Merchants' Exchange. The meeting was not called but only discussed, and the postpenement was a matter of policy and not of fuel. The Sccretary has no complaint to make of want of patronage from the merchants of the city. The meeting will take place on Friday evening. The kindness of heart which characterises the reporter may furnish an excuse for what must be considered an unnecessary interference with a neighbor's affairs.

Mr. Hugh Crawford, the husband of the Mrs. Crawford who forcibly took her children from the Corner of Main and Bullitt streets.

WE are receiving as one per cent. Tennessee currency the following Free State Banks:

MERCHANTS' BANK, Nashville;
BANK OF NASHVILLE, do;
BANK OF THE UNION, do;
CITY BANK,
BANK OF COMMERCE, do;
TRADERS' BANK,
BANK OF CHATTANOOGA, Chattanooga;
NORTHERN BANK TENN., Clarksville,
d13 b&pif D&C HUTCHINGS & CO. orphan asylum at Vincennes, Ind., a few days ago, where they had been placed by him, has published an affidavlt in the Vincennes Gazette, in which he says that his wife is an abandoned character, that she deserted her children, and that she is altogether unfit to have care of them.

The Emperor of China has refused to receive communication from President Pierce, forwarded by Dr. Parker, who is at Foo-chow-foo. A letter from the Queen of England, forwarded some time since, met with a similar fate.

Mr. Villiers, the new English Minister to the United States, has filled the office of Judge Advocate General in the British Government, and, as M. P. for Wolverhampton, was one of the most distinguished advocates in the House of Commons of the repeal of the Corn Law.

On Thursday night last, at the People's Theatre, in St. Louis, during the performance of Lurline, Miss Lilly Peters' dress caught fire from the footlights and in an instant she was inveloped in flames. Dr. Collins, who was standing behind the scenes, close at hand, immediately rushed forward, threw his cloak around her and extinguished the flames. She was badly though not seriously burned. Great excitement prevailed in the theatre until she was led on the stage by Mr. Keller, after which the peeformance went on again.

#### CITY COURT.

SATURDAY, January 10. Chas. Smith was found lying out on the street, having become intoxicated before 9 o'clock in the morning. Discharged on a promise to abstain from

drinking.

George Bill, had abused his wife, and was very justly sent to the Work House for two months.

John Keanedy and Frank Braker, a couple of Irishmen, had been drunk and noisy. The first mentioned gave bail, and the latter took a ride to

the cave.

Jane McManus and Drary Talbott, two celebrated characters, had been gloriously drunk. Sent to the Workhouse for six months. The "war eagle," as Jane calls herself, created an intense excitement about the Court House by her scandalous conduct.

Wm. Scott was unable to tell where he lived an how he makes a living. Held to bail to answer the charge of vagrancy.

DOCKET. Elias Lawrence fined \$50 for carrying a concealed deadly weapon.

Fred. Huffman for assaulting a German, named Lieke. Fined one cent and costs.

DRESS HATS, LOUISVILLE STYLE—A good mortiment ready for our sales this morning.
PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 139 j&b 456 Main street.

#### BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Evening Bulletin.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.—SECOND SESSION WASHINGTON, Jan. 10. The Senate is not in session, having yesterday

adjourned till Monday.

House.—The Speaker announced a select committee to investigate the alleged charges of corruption to consist of Messrs. Kelsey, Orr, Davis of Mu., Ritchie, and Warner.

Mr. Grow said he had had for two or three weeks

Mr. Grow said he had had for two or three weeks a petition signed by 1500 voters of Kansas, remonstrating against the right of Mr. Whitfield to a seat as delegate from that Territory. He had been informed that a large number similar to this were on their way, and asked to have read the petition of Mr. Reeder setting forth the reasons for contesting Mr. Whitfield's seat. Objections being made, the papers were referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Reeder, in his petition, denies the right of Mr. Whitfield to the seat, and claims it for himself, setting forth the reasons for this assertion. He says

whitheld to the seat, and claims it for himsen, setting forth the reasons for this assertion. He says that he and Mr. Whitfield were candidates at two separate elections, when he, Mr. Reeder, received more than double the number of legal votes cast for Mr. Whitfield Upon a full investigation of all the facts, the House rejected Mr. Whitfield, but refused to admit Mr. Reeder. The reasons for this are set forth in the report of the Kansas investigating committee. Without new legislation, and under the same state of things, Mr. Whitfield became a candidate for the sin-

gle session of the same Congress at an election held in October last, without authority of law. Washington, Jan. 9. Official information has been received that the Omcial information has been received that the Shawnee Indians have recently completed their selections of two hundred thousand acres in their reserve, and that consequent thercon an extensive organization has been formed by persons in that vicinity (it is reported from three to eight hundred families), and are preparing to go on that reserve on or before February next and occupy as much of the remainder of the three hundred thousand acres as they may desire.

remander of the three hundred thousand acres as they may desire.

The treaty prohibits white settlers from occupying these lands until 90 days after the selections are made and approved, and the surplus set apart by the President's proclamation. The commissioner of Indian Affairs, by direction of the President has ordered Col. Cummings, superintendent of Iudian Affairs at St. Louis, to go to the Shawnee Reserve and prevent whites from jumping the Shawnee. Miami.

rairs at St. Louis, to go to the Shawnee Reserve am prevent whites from jumping the Shawnee, Miami, Kaw, half breed, or any other Indian lands said to be worth from \$20 to \$50 per acre.

Requisitions for troops have been sent by telegraph, to enforce, if necessary, by that means, the government orders.

Col. Spencer, recently appointed marshal of Kansas, is here awaiting the action by the Senate on his nomination.

Mr. Hoogland, from that Territory, likewise is in the city, urging, among other things, an appropria-tion of \$50,000 for the capitol.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 10. The legislature meets in joint session on Monday next for the election of two United States Senators. The legality of Jackson's inauguration as Lieut Governor will be tested as soon as the supreme

Capt. Manning, a retired naval officer, residing at Charleston, Va., fell into the fire a few days since and was burned to death.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 10. The Washington Union says it has made inquiry as to John Barney's statement that Gen. Cass had received and accepted the appointment of Secretary of State, and is authorized to say that it is entirely without foundation. It also asserts that not one member of the Cabinet has yet been selected.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 10, M. The weather has greatly moderated, with the ap-pearance of rain or snow. The rivers are unchanged. CINCINNATI, Jan. 10, M.

River unchanged; the weather is moderating; slight snow.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 10, M. Flour firm at \$5 30. Whisky 21%@22c. Hog-The only sale this morning was at \$7 20. Provisions-Green hams @81/c; lard 111/c; mess pork \$17 50. Groceries unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn ln good demand. NEW YORK, Jan. 10, M.

Floar is advancing; 5,500 bushels sold; State \$6 20@\$6 35; Southern \$6 95@\$7 25. Wheat firm; 11,000 bushels cold. Corn advancing; 20,000 bushels cold; mixed 75c; yellow 75c. Pork dull and prices Irregular; sales at \$20. Beef huoyant. Lark steady. Whisky firm.

Stocks dull. Galena and Chicago 121%; Michigan Cen tral 93%; Cleveland and Toledo 76%; Milwaukee 75%; Cleveland and Pitteburg 55%; Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati 103; Chicago and Rock Island 96; Cumberland 17; Illinois Central 12414; Illinois Central Bonds 9614: Michlgan South. 86 14; No Company 101%; Reading 83%; Virginia Sixes 90. Sterling

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9. Cotton—sales of 2,500 bales; market firm; the steamer's news had no effect on the market. Sales of the week 65,000 bales. Receipts 63,000. Stock 406,000. Increase 18,000. Flour lower. Molasses 60c. Corn 75c. Mess pork \$20.

Flour nuchanged. Wheat-red 45@46; white 45@48. Corn 60 to 63. Whisky 26.

DRESS HATS—Cassimers and Moleckin—very light and dressy, manafactured and for sale by PRATHUR, SMITH, & CO., 458 Main st.

OUR STOCK OF LADIES' AND MISSES' FURS in large and complete, and in the assortanent will be found some extra large and fine Stone Marian, Mink, Sable, Rustian Fitch, black Lynx, and Gonot Capes, and we are selling them at the lowest prices,
d13 j&b PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

NOT ALL GONE YET!

In order to preventany impression in the community that might arise in reference to our recent loss of Silks by robberty, "that we have, no Silks left," we take pleasure in saying to our customers and the trading community generally, that we still have the finest assortment of fancy Silks and elegant Flour pedirobest be found in the city, as well as quite a line of plain black Silks, which we will continue to sell at our num dy low prices, and solicit the early calls of all. In a few days we will have our stock fully replenished with every grade of black and solicit colored Silks, when our friends will find it to their advantage to call on us. We are now of ering to the public the largest and best selected stock of lry Goods and Carpets ever brought to this city, and, what is still better for those wishing anything in our line, we are selling them much cheaper plan any of our competitors. Call and see.

107 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

Dum Vivimus Vivamus. WALKER'S RESTAURANT continues to be supplied with all the delication of the season. Epicures are in-JOHN CAWBIN & CO.

Wanted, NEGRO BOYS as Waiters in our Restaurant for the enming year. Apply to JOHN CAWBIN & CO., walker's Exchange.

WHITE WHEAT FLOUR—350 bbls extra WhiteWheat Flour in store and for sale by H. FERGUSON & SON, d9 jdsb ... Corner Fifth and Market.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—360 bags Pennsylvania (to arrive) for sale by

M. FERGUSON & SON.

Cheapest in the Market.

DURKEE, HEATIL & CO. are still receiving large varieties of DRY GOODS and CARPETS by Express and Railroad nearly every day, which places our ascortment of Goods by far beyond comparison shead of any other in this city. We do not adopt the humbng of advertising our entire stock at cost, but piedge ourselves to the community to sell them better bargains the year round than they can find elsewhere in the city. We lavite all to call and see for the mealing our selves of the control of the city.

themselves.
50 pieces Tapestry Brussells Carpete;
20 do Ingrains, at low figures:
New patterns of Church Carpets, that cannot be found at

New patterns of Church Carpess,
New patterns of Church Carpess,
Pancy Silks, in all varieties;
Black brocade and plain Silks;
Black brocade and plain Silks;
Black brocade and worth \$1 a yard;
New style of quilted Whalebone Skirts;
500 pairs of Bed Blankets;
If act Clinture Laces, new patterns;

Gift Books! Gift Books! at Ringgold's!

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT.— The Holy Gespels
But Price 420

By Frederic Over-

Illustrated in forty original designs. ck. Price \$20. The Court of Napoleon. Price \$12 50.

The Conrt of Naponson.

Republican Court.

The Bards of the Rible.

Homes of American Authors.

Flora's Dictionary. By Mrs. Wirt.

Sabbath Bells Chimed by the Poets.

Home Authors and Home Artists.

The Queens of England, with portraits of distinguished.

Longfellow's Poems complete—a splendid edition.
The Kulckerbocker Gallery.
The Rhibe and its Picture-que Scenery illustrated By Brickt Foster.

Longfellow's Evangeline; beautifully illustrated.

The Descrited Village;

The Eve of St. Agnes;

The Evy man's Daughter;

And all the poets in various styles of hinding.

TIME FOR EVERY THING AND EVERY THING IN ITS TIME.

THAT you may realize the advantage of the above rentiment, call at WM. KENDRICK'S,
T1, THIND STREET, LOUISVIES,
where a large stock of Watches may be found from which to make a selection, of a variety of styles, suited for ladee or gentlemen's wear, some of which were made and cases to special order, some with Magic Cases, others with Locket concealed in the back for miniatures, others enameled and set with Diamonds, and many other styles worthy of attention, all of which are warranted and offared on fair terms.

terms.

To those who are looking for Christmas, New Year, see Bridal Presents, I would call attention to my stock of SILVER WARE,

nearly all of which is mannfactured to my special order, af the very latest styles, such as Pitchers, Gobiets, Caps, Castors, Spoon-Vases, Salt Cellars, Fish, Pie, and Cake Kravas, Forks and Spoons of every description. JEWELRY.

If so, call and examine my stock, to which I am adding every few days, direct from the manufacturers, the latest styles and most desirable patterns, of which you can judge best by calling and examining for yourself, at my store, Na. 71 Third street, between Main and Markei.

WM. KENDRICK.

\$5,000 NEW BLACK SILKS!

\$5,000 NEW BLACK SILKS!

Tills day received by express, 100 pieces black Sike, comprising every grade and width of the best makes imported to this country:

Bischoff and Bonnaiee, double and triple chain, in all the widths from 24 to 26 inches, also, 25 pieces Semper Idens, full boiled and elegant mater, all widths.

50 pieces black Gros de Rhines, among which are some af the cheapest cilks ever offered in this market.

26 pieces 26 inch full boiled hlack Sike at \$1 per yard, and: in this width they are without a parallel as to price.

DUKKE, HEATH, & CO., 107 Fourth st., d20 d&width but the price between Market and Jeffurson.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS. THREE GOLD MEDALS AWARDED
Messas CHICKERING & SONS, for superior Plano-Fortes, exhibited by them at the
Mechanics' Charitable Association of Mac-

Chusetts for 1866.
Gold Medal for the best Grand Piano.
Gold Medal for the best semi-Grand Piano.
Gold Medal for the best parlor Grand Piano.
Gold Medal for the best Parlor Grand Piano.
Silver Medal for the best Square Pianoa.
Being the first-class preminms awarded over all competi-

tors.

CHICKERING & SONS have been awarded the FIRST PREMIUMS In every instance where they have exhibited their Pianos, and have received 30 Gold and Silver Medals from the years 1825 to 1856, for superior workmanship in have just received the following invoice, and will be

No. 18,098 do do plain round corners;
No. 18,098 do do do do;
No. 18,098 do do do do;
No. 18,098 do do couls XIV style;
No. 18,098 do do plain round corners;
No. 18,098 do do plain round corners;
No. 18,097 do 6% cotave do do;
No. 18,007 do 6% do do do.
These instruments with our present assortments. Will No. 18,029 do do plain round corners,
No. 18,029 do do ctave do do;
No. 18,004 do 6½ do de do.
These instruments, with our present assortment, will give
to purchasers the best opportunity for selecting their favorrite Piano ever offered in Louisville. Many of the above
being Prenium instruments, those about to purchase will
do well to wait and examine them before deciding.

BRAINARD BROTH ERS.

Sole Dealers in Chickerings Pianos.
71 Fourth street, under National Hobel,
Louisville, Kr.

SKATES! SKATES!—Ladies and gentlemen, girls and boys who wish to amnee themselves Christmas can think a good accordance of Skates ready strapped for running, as No. 69 Third street. dls jich

SOMETHING VALUABLE.

SOMETHING VALUABLE.

Fine Plates, Tea and Coffee Sets, Tea and Table Spoous, Knives, Forks, Ladles, Dippers, Skimmers, vers, In fine cases, Slaw-Cutters, Mince-Cutters, Fine Fire Sets, and many valuable presents for old and young, for sale low by

Magazines for January.
ARPER'S Magazine;
I'utnam's do;
Knickerbocker Magazine;

Knickerbocker magazine;
Graham's do;
Godey's Lady's Book.
Subcribers to any of the above Magazines will be englited to Three Gifts worth from 75c. to \$35. Price of sach Magazine \$8. Terms cash.
dip ich C. HAGAN & CO., Main \*\*. SOFT HATS.—Gents' extra fine high, medium, and low arown Soft Hats, just received and for sale at very low prices by [d19 j&b] PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.

CLOTH, Plash, and Velvet CAPS for men's, boys', and children's wear, of every style, quality, and color, constantly on hand and for sale by Bdb jch PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 435 Main et.

PIANO-FORTES—Freeh arrivals of Plano-Fortes at prices from \$200 to \$500, fine instruments and fully warranted, being from the best manufactories in the United States. D. P. FAULDS, 539 Main st., between Second sed Third. d15 ich

NEW MUSIC June of S. Thalberg, as played by him at us of S. Thalberg, as played hy him at us of the land of the la

liece for good performers. Ball-room Scene, hy C. Hess. Ball-room Scine, by C. Hees.
Tennessee Schottish, by Huntiey.
Sourche de St. Clond au Nasiville, by Adam.
Onward Row, a beantiful rong, by Chas. Hess.
Together with all the new Minsic published in the United States. For sale wholesale or retail at the lowest rates.

D. P. FAULDS,
Importer and Dealer in Musical Gosda;
d15 j&b 539 Main st., between Second and Third.

Caution to the Public.

Caution to the Public.

Having a deep interest in the welfare of the entire community, we take the present opportunity of cantioning them to beware how they are deceived in their purchase of Goods. Not a day passes but what we are tothly scores of Goods. Not a day passes but what we are tothly scores of Goods. Not a day passes but what we are tothly scores of Goods. We have the the score of the score of Bry Goods and Carpets cheaper of me than from those who advertise to "sell off at cost or otherwise."

We have the largest assortment of the above Goods is the West, and pledge ourselves to sell them cheaper all the time than any of our neighbors under any circumstances. Silks and Dress Goods of every variety:

Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Collars;
Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Collars;
Clotha, Cascimeres, Vestings, Flannels;
Hosiery, Gioves, and Underwear, in all grades;
Prints, Cottons, Linen Goods, and Tickings;
Carpets of every description;
With Rugs, Matts, Cornices; Curtain Goods and Bixteres,
DURKEE, HEATH, & CO, 107 Fourth street,
dec15 dj&b&w)

LADIES' FURS AT REDUCED PRICES

LADIES' FURS AT REDUCED PRICES HAYES, CRAIG, & CO. are making quite a stir among the ladies in consequence of the law price of their Furs. Having en hand much too large a stock for the season, and much of it too fine for this market—at least the ladies think so—(they do not wish to humbug their castomers by 'selling at cost')—have reduced their prices very materially, and are now fursishing the ladies with Furs of every description at much lower prices than they were ever before retailed for in the Western country, and intend to do nntil after Christmas, which will afford a good opportunity to all those who wish to make Christmas presents. There certainly is nothing more sensonable for such perposes; and gentlemen lacined that way will find our Furs so low that they are within the reach of all.

New Books.

A DVENTURES in the Wilds of the United States and A British American Provinces, by Charles Lanman. 2. vols. Price 35.

† Violet, or the Cross and the Crown, by M. J. McIntush. Price 31.

The Humors of Falconbridge, a Collection of Humorous and Every-Day Scenes, by Jonathan F. Kelly. Price 31. 25.

\$1 25.
Live and Learn, a Guide for all who wish to Speak and.
Write Correctly. Price 50c.
The Night-Watch, or Social Life in the South. Price \$1 25.

Received and for sale by CRUMP & WRLSH, d12 j&b 84 Fourth st., near Market.

WE have the finest stock of Eastern and home-made Piano-Fortes in the city, and as we have a very large tavoice new on the way from our Eastern manufactory, we will offer our present stock at wholesale prices until the first of January. Our Pianos are all fully warranted and guaranteed to give satisfaction; and persons wishing to purchase will find it greatly to their interest to call and examine our excellent instruments before making their selections. Na. 35 Fourth street, under National Hotel.

ADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREM'S FANCY AND plain Furs just received by express. In the assortment rill be found some extra fine and largesized Capes of Stone

calumens the following vindication from his "Detector:"

"Fast Tennesser Money. — The fact of the Nashville Banks throwing ont the notes of the Bank of East Tennessee has caused a depreciation in the notes of that Bank, and although our Banks are not receiving it at par we neverbeloes believe that the Bank is good, and would advise the bolders of the notes not to sacrifice them.

"The following fard from Mesera. Watte, Given, & Co., explains itself. Mr. W. Lee White. of Louisville, Ky., edor of White's Bank Note Detector, seems to be peculiarly unfortunate in obtaining information relative to Padach and the business of our citizens. He is the same individual who maliciously attempted to destroy the credit of the 'Commercial Bank of Kentucky,' wome time-since."

Fareference to the card from Mesers. Watte, Given, & Co., and the Bank of East Tennessee, we are done. The formar are genilemen, and between gentlemen a slight misunderstanding or oversight can easily be adjusted. The latter we regard as a defunct institution, and among the things that were, consequently, we have no further disposition to speak of it. Our course and position are fully, and, we tenst, satisfactorily explained. We have done what we consecuted to have been our dry, and nothing more; and that we intend to do at all hazards, so long as we have a hand to write and a head to direct.

But there is another matter to be disposed of. Another easeny, and perhaps a very formidable one, hasentered the field of battle, but being well provided with a scalpelsharp exact be perfection, and having the knowledge that we possess effice organs and their functions, we intend to dissect and demonstrate until we, at least, are satisfied.

"The "Commercial Bank of Kentucky," through its organ as first organs and their functions, we intend to dissect and sementarial until we, at least, are satisfied.

"The "Commercial Bank of Kentucky," through the organ as first organs and their functions, we intend to give the demandary of the paragraph, then we acknowledge our

the public wind.

Before doing so, however, we propose to quote a pararaph which we published in the October number of the Detector in the same year, in order to show our disposition to uphold and sustain this bank, as well as to inform the reader where it was first discredited: "It is being circulated in the city of New York, that White's Detector has discredited the Commercial Bank of Kentucky, which is false. Thompson's (N. Y.) Reportor is guilty of the charge; and, so far as we know, there is no cause whatever for such treatment of the Commercial Bank. Its notes are now, and always have been, received by all the banks in this State.

treatment of the Commercial Bank. Its notes are now, and always have been, received by all the banks in this State."

Among the first manifest signs in the city of weakness and declining confidence wero, that nearly if not all the private bankers for a number of days avinced in the most sawdestakable manner a strong desire and great anxiety to get rid of from day to day and not to go to bed with any of the Commercial Bank notes. Another very significant sign was that the officers of the different banks in the city were holding an unnsnal number of official meetings; and when we learned that they were brought about by the solicitations of Mr. Flournoy, the president, who was in the city, the object was explained. It was to take into consideration the propriety of advancing means in order to sustain and relieve this fast young sister of the embarrasment which must have inevitably destroyed her. Some were in favor of treating her as they oil because of their own institutions by allowing the "Commercial" to go down, they, after placing her under bonds and suitable restrictions, advanced the necessary amount to reinstate her. This action, however, was not taken until after we had discredited the hank. So nearly was confidence destroyed that one of the old banks of issue in this city refined, for one day at least, to receive its notes on deposit. The same thing was done by one or more of the hranches in the Interior, and its failure was openly predicted by some of the regular bank officers.

In view of the foregoing, the truth of which we stand ready to prove if questioned, we ask, vere we not right? Did we not do just the public denanded we should do? We occupy a peculiar position—that of a sentinel transing ready, willing, and determined to announce and wann the public of approaching danger. We did It then, have done it since, and shall, so long as we assume and occupy that position, ever stand ready to do it again.

[For the Louisville Jonrnal.]

LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND RAILEOAD. LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND RAILROAD.

MESSERS. EDITORS: I crave the use of your columns for a reply to the report of Alderman Shotwell, which appeared in the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen as published in your paper of the 7th. I do so because he ness language in regard to the Louisville and Portland Railroad Company which should not be permitted to go to the public without explanation and correction. Since I am thus compelled to appeal to the public, I shall take the liberty not only of putting the company rectus in curia, but of correcting some of the misstatements of facts with which his report is replate from beginning to end.

Refore entering upon what I propose to do by this communication, I feel it my duty to be just to Alderman Shotwell. He is not, I am confident, the anthor of the report which appears over his signature. He is an honcet, cor-

wall. He's not, I am condient, the anthor of the report which appears over his signature. He is an honest, correct, just man, or at least intends so to be, and it is impossible that such a perverted statement could come from him. He has allowed himself, doubtless nawlitingly, to be imposed upon. I think I can convince him that this is true, and that, by placing himself at the absolute disposal of another less scrupulous than he is himself, he has allowed himself to be made the apparent author of statements wholly unfounded in facts and grossly unjust to others. I acquit him of all criminality creept that (if there be criminality in it) of trusting too implicitly in some one in whom, as I shall show him, no confidence could be safely reposed.

I think I can accomplish what I propose in the way of setting the company right by simply correcting in the order in which I have said the report abounds.

Alderman Shetwell commences by saying:

Alderman Shotwell commences by saving:

"The Legislature of Kentucky, in 1830, chartered the Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company and provided, is the 24th section of the act, that, if the road should not finished in ten years, the charter should be 'null and void'. The read never was finished, and consequently the charter was forfeited, and no rights can be claimed under it."

was forfeited, and no rights can be claimed under it."

Now if it is true that no rights can be claimed under it, is true, hav does it happen that the state has acquired from said company first the old Lexington and Frankfort Bailroad, which she subsequently subscribed as stock in the present Lexington and Frankfort Railroad, which she subsequently subscribed as took in the present Lexington and Frankfort Railroad Company, valued at \$160,800; secondly, the right of way and work done between Louisville and Frankfort which she subsequently sold to the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company for \$75,000; thirdly, the Louisville and Portiand Kailroad, "with all the right of way, &c., thereto attached," which, after running for some time on her own account, she subsequently granted as a charity to the Asylum for the unfortunate blind?

Mr. 8, says the city authorities expressly transports.

unfortunate blind?

Mr. 8. asys the city authorities expressly "reserved the newer to revoke the ordinances granting the right of way."
Will he be pleased to show when and where she reserved it, and when and where she exercised it (for he says this she did too). I have been wholly unable to find where either has been done. The resolution granting the right it, and when and who she did too). I have either has been done of way is as follows:

either has been done. The resolution granting the right of way is as follows:

"At a meeting of the Mayor and Council of the city of Levisville, on Monday, 25th of September, 1837, on motion of Mr. Field, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved by the Mayor and Board of Council of the city of Louisville, That the Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company, in the construction of the railroad from Louisville to Portland, be and the same is hereby authorized and permitted to construct said road from Thireenth along Main street as far as Sixth street, and are in like manner memitted to construct said road along either Sixth, Severalla, or Eighth street in their election to the wharf; Frounded, haweener, that this permission is granted on the condition that said Company, in the construction of said road along Main street and the cross streets, as herein provided for, shall replace the pavement and remove all rubbish and so locate the same as to prevent any obstruction to the free passage of the water along said streets, or travel therein; and, intriner, that the cars to be placed on said road, when completed, shall not be propelled by steam in any part of Main streets or in the cross streets leading to the wharf. "A copy from the minutes.

"G. J. JOHNSTON, Clerk."

He mass that the Chancellor decided the old road to be at "inreparable unisance." That opinion "was an able one." Yet the Court of Appeals reversed that opinion. Was this opinion "an able one" too? (hancellor Kent hiss quoted it with approbation. Yet that decision was in regard to a railroad badly constructed and run by steam power. But, if it is an "irreparable unisance" to run a power. But, if it is an "irreparable unisance" to run a cue-horse omitues upon rails, laid even with the streets from Twelfth to Sixth on Main street, what must be the character of the nulsance which, as former President of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, he daily sanctioned in Funning a locomocute and train of care upon a railroad raised above the level of the streets from near First street for seven or ten squares on Jefferson? How, as All the streets for seven or ten squares on Jefferson? How, as All the streets of the streets from rear First streets for seven or ten squares on Jefferson? How, as All the sanction of the streets from revoking the right of way granted to the Frankfort road?

Again he says:

The State, under her title acquired by mortgage and

de d, has never claimed any right above Twelfth strees, nor did the Institution for the Education of the Blind, to whom the State granted it, ever pretend to claim it. Nor was the right of the city to repeal the grant ever questioned until the persons now controlling the road commenced without leave, with a strong hand, and in contempt of the city authorities, to tear my and destroy the newly bowleder, ed pavement along Main street, to extend their road to Sixth street. They had no such right. Theonly right they did have was derived from the Institution of the Blind, whose only rights were derived from the State. The State had acquired no such right by the purchase, and did not pretend to grant any such to the Blind Institution; nor did the institution pretend to have any such right or at tempt to transfer any such right to those gentlemen."

If the State never claimed the right above Twelfth, why did she exercise it, and why did she protest against its invasion? For mouths she exercised it, and when invaded solemniy protested against it, as the records of the City Council show, through her authorized agent, the Precision of the Board of Internal Improvements, the late venerable and distinguished Ex-Governor Metcalfe. I have Intimated that I did not believe that the pretended right on the City to repeal or revoke the, grant wasever exercised but be this as it may, if it was and the right or pretended right was never questioned, and "the persons now controlling the road commenced without leave, and with a strong hand, and in contempt of the city authorities, to tear my and destroy the newly bowlaved pavement," ac., and if the Blind Institution never pretended to the right of way from Sixth street to Twelfth, nor "attempted to transfer it," why, let Alderman Shotwell tell me, does the contract between the Blind Institution and the Louisville and Portland, "ac? But Mr. S, distinctly states that he has not seen that contract.

Why hasn't the I she had gone to the records of the county country or grained the supers

power, from Sixth, on Main, to Thirteenthstreet, and thence to Portland," See? But Mr. S. distinctly states that he has not seen that contract.

Why hasn't he? I he had gone to the records of the county court, or examined the papers in the very case from which ho has taken the trouble to procure certain copies, he could not have failed to see it. He had time to examine musty statutes twenty-seven years old. He had time to camine mostly statutes twenty-seven years old. He had time to camine most the took of the copies of papers in the Louisville Chancery Court; but he had not time to look at a single paper, one of the most important of all in the very case he was examining. The next time he says that gentlemen are attempting to exercise a mersly pretended right, "without leave or license and in contempt of all authority with a larger (?) force," I pray him to have respect enough for himself both as an Alderman and as a man to inform himself somewhat as to what he talks about. Will he allow me to ask him who told him or where he learned that "the Blind Institution never claimed any such right or intended to transfer it to others?" His informant is either inexcussibly ignorant or has made a willful mistatement. Again Alderman Shotwell says:

"In 1844 the Legislature Incorporated the Lonisville and Portland Railroad Company," for the purpose of raising funds for the education of the Blind, and subscribed as stock in said Company the railroad them constructed in the city of Louisville and between the city and Portland. The road then existing was all the attempted to convey."

Was it all she attempted to convey, Alderman Shotwell' What does the act as "

Was it all she attempted to convey, Alderman Shotwell? What does the act say?

"Sec. 4. That the State of Kentucky hereby subscribes, for and on behalf of the State, the railroad now constructed in the city and between the city of Louisville and Portland."

But does it stop here? Not so. It proceeds:

But does it stop here? Not so. It preceeds:

"and hereby veets in said corporation when chosen the title which the Commonwealth has in and to the right of van," &c., &c., "belonging to or attached to said railroad to which the Commonwealth has in any manner the right of title in law or equity."

The State of Kentucky bought the entire Lexington and Ohlo railroad, embracing the portion hetween Sixth street and Portland. To this latter portion was attached the right of way between these two points. When did she lose that portion between Stxth and Twelfth streets? And did she uot convey, by the act above quoted, not only the railroad but also all the right of way belonging or attached to it! Is it asked why the language, "now constructed in the city," is used? I willanewer. The State owned not only that portion of the old Lexington and Ohlo railroad in Louisville, extending from Sixth street toward Portland, which had been constructed, but also that portion now occupied by the Frankfort road which at that time had not been constructed. She intended to grant the former, with all right of way thereto attached, but not he latter nor any right of way attached to it. If she had granted the whole road in the city, the grant would have included the latter, She excluded it by grantlug the road "now constructed." But did she limit the grant merely to this? Not so. She granted also "all the right of way belonging or attached to said railroad." Was nothing meant by this? The grant of the road included the right of way occupied by the road, but not hope meant by this? The grant of the road included the right of way occupied by the road the purpose of the State was to include it all in the grant.

As to Aiderman Shotwell's statement that "there is now in incorporate devices."

been several grants by the City Council of rights of way to this road, some of which way was occupied and some not, and the purpose of the State was to include it all in the grant.

As to Aiderman Shotwell's statement that 'there is now no incorporated company eatled the Lonisville and Portland Rairoad Company.' I have only to say that the Legislature has recognized it and that the Aiderman has rendered himself simply ridiculous by making the assertion. But it is needless to expose further the mistakes (not to use a harsher word) made in this report. It is full of them—full of them from beginning to end.

I dealer to say a word or two more however, Mesars. Editors, hefore closing this communication. Is the Portland Italiread worthy to be eucouraged or should it be discountenanced and abandoned? A large amount has been expended in the enterprise upon the faith of what the company were advised were rested rights. Should all this be sacrificed? Those who have been using the convenience it offers can say whether, prior to its construction, any such accommodations as it affords were ever embyed. An average of 1,200 or 1,500 people per eyer embyed. An average of 1,200 or 1,500 people per try in the profession of the public as possible. They have offered, if proper termini were given it, to save the merchants of Louisville \$50,600 or \$75,600 per annon (from 40 to 75 cents per ton or dray load) in: the matter of their drayage alono hetween Louisville and Portland. They are daily saving travelers who pass through our city from the enormous exaction that hackment impose whenever the opportunity offers. Whatever they can they are anxious to do for the public, and thus far, have done to the extent of their ability. Should they been couraged or should they be frowned down! Shall the Interests of the whole city be sacrificed to the pretended interest or stilly prejudices of a very few Individuals? Shail a public improvement erected at great cost and affording great public convenience and promising a large saving to the commu

For the Louisville Jonrnal.]

MR. DENISON'S SPEECH BEFORE THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

When the Apostle Paul stood in the presence of Nero, in the city of Rome, the two contending principles for the government, happiness, and comfort of the human race stood in the presence of each other. The whole of the Roman world was divided between Nero-olatry and the worsbip of Christ. The Greek philosophy was virtually dead, for Plato, Socrates, and Aristotle were exerting no more influence among and Aristotle were exerting no more influence among men than if they never had been born. The wranglings of the Stoics and Epicureans were the sole representatives of that bright but unsatisfying intellection that had towered to its utmost height in the genius of Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle. Men everywhere felt, what Cleare dequairingly uttared that where felt, what Cicero despairingly uttered, that a something was needed to remove the taint from the human soul. And if he, in full possession of the treasures of Greek literature and at the head of the Roman mind, felt this, what must have been the consciousness of those who had not a tythe of the consolations, the blessings, and the joys which literature and science bestow upon the well stored mind? But even these lights had burned ont when Paul arrived at Rome; darkness and despair had seized the mind of almost universal, burnerity wicked her mind of almost universal humanity, wickedness reigned supreme, and, amidst the flickering phan-toms of the present, the benumbed faculties of men bowed in worship to him, who was the distributor of the honors and wealth of the world, and that man

Mr. Stanley describes the world as having a worn ont cred which recked with superstition; a wernout philosophy that contained scarcely a germ of
truth; and a worn-out character that was made up the vices of the Greeks without a trace virtues. In the limited horizon of su minds. Nero's power seemed to be an eternal fixture. and all hopes of happiness were centered in winning his favor. This was the appalling condition of humanity pictured in all its fullness at Rome, in humanity pictured in all its fullness at Rome, in which there was not one vitalising element, not one incentive to noble actions, not one inducement to goodness, that goodness which Socrates declared was "the sublimest of all intellectual conceptions," and of which he added, "if we were wholly ignorant of it, then, though we possessed all other knowledge in the highest degree, it would, without this, profit us nothing." In the midst of this state of things, Paul arrived at Rome in chains. He held in his commission the power that was able to breathe of things, Paul arrived at Rome in chains. He held in his commission the power that was able to breathe upon this valley of dry bones and endow them with a fairer, pnrer, better life than had ever been known before. He had in his possession a truth that was able to renovate humanity and elevate it to heights of power, joy, and happiness that earth had not known since the fall of man. That great truth was and is, that a crucified man in Judea had risen from the tomb and had been exalted above all principalities and powers, and that God had ordained that in him and in him alone could remission of sins be obtained.

be obtained. As proof of these facts the gifts of the Holy Spir-it had been imparted to men for various purposes, but conspicuously to bring to the mind of the Apos-tles all the words that Jesus had taught, and to

Spirit are unity, love, joy, peace, goodness, and pnrity and all things that are faithful and honorable.

Spirit are unity, love, joy, peace, goodness, and pnrity and all things that are faithful and honorable. As the prisoner Paul, chained day and night to one of Nero's soldiers, proclaimed these sublime truths, they seized the attention of men, they began to permeate society, the gathering stream rolled onward widening and deepening its channels. A new life was given to men; they were lifted above fear or reproach or snffering. A mystic tie bound myriads of human beings together, and for the first time in the history of the earth it was discovered that they could be one in obedience, truthfulness, fidelity, one in mind and disposition, all obeying one law. Fidelity, truth, and righteousness began to grow amidst the rank and prolific wickedness of Rome. A belief of one fact, "that Jesus was the Christ the son of the living God," swallowed up all earthly thoughts, and men rejoiced to learn everything that belonged to that fact, that they might plant it in their hearts, interweave it in all their thoughts, express it in all their feelings, and live it in all things. Justice, faithfulness, truth, righterousness, goodness, an abhorrence of all were respective. thoughts, express it in all their feelings, and live it in all things. Justice, faithfulness, truth, righteousness, goodness, an abhorrence of all wrong, were the predominant traits of this renovated people. The oneness of this people carried these renovating principles everywhere triumphant. They became impressed upon society; institutions began to grow upon them; the laws and nsages of nations were based upon these vitalizing powers. Wherever the people thus regenerated were to be seen, all men had assurance that there could be found men that were all truth, holiness, and goodness. They died had assurance that there could be found men that were all truth, holiness, and goodness. They died by hundreds of thousands rather than deviate a hair's breadth from the path of rectitude, that path of rectitude marked out by the Spirit of God. They would have died at the stake before they would have uttered a slander or a calumny upon anything what-

uttered a slander or a calumny upon anything whatever.

These were the redeeming influences that lifted men from that deplorable state of things that Christianity came to cure. Wherever the possessors of that influence met, whether in tens or ten thousands, every one on earth was safe from wrong, from misrepresentation, from slander at their hands. The tallest one among them would not have ventured to do wrong to anything on earth, under the hope that he would receive such sympathy or support from any one member of the lody as denominational religionists bestow upon their poor heroes. If Paul had attended a Bible meeting in Rome, and had been told that there was a untilated copy of one of his letters in common use, but that a number of persons who were obedient to Jesus Christ in all things, who who were obedient to Jesus Christ in all things, who believed that they had to give an account to God for each word that they uttered and each act that for each word that they uttered and each act that they performed, were engaged at great expense in hunting up the most perfect copies of the original letter, in order to correct the mutilated copy, does any one who knows anything of his character suppose that he would have been guilty of the wickedness, warighteousness, the studied misrepresentation, the defiberate perversions, the unprovoked insults, that characterized Mr. Denison in his entire speech at the First Presbyterian church? One of the last occasions for such crimes, one would suppose, would occasions for such crimes, one would suppose, would be a Bible meeting, for reflecting minds may well ask, why distribute the Bible among the destitute if those who have the Book do not know how to behave themselves truthfully, honestly, fairly, right-eously? The history of the past infallibly shows that to the Bible the world of men are now indebted for all they know of justice, propriety, truth, and honesty, and if we may not look for the exhibition of these graces of the human character among those who profess to be guided by that Book, where may any one hope to find them? On the night that the Saviour was betrayed to his

enemies by the trickery of false pretences, he asked—
"are ye come out as against a thief?" and the advecates of a revision of the Bible may well ask Mr.
Denison the same question. What have they done, or what are they attempting to do, that should not command the warm approval of every honest man on earth? The whole basis of our enterprise and conduct may be fully and truly given by the property of the propert on earth? The whole basis of our enterprise and conduct may be fully and truly given in a very narrow space, and we challenge denial of what we now say. First: there is not one scholar, of character as such, that pretends that the Greek text of the New Testament is a faulful copy of what the Holy Spirit directed the Apostles to write. Second: there is not one scholar who does not admit that the world of learning he would be the control of the second of the sec learning has now in its possession ample means to make a near approach to a perfect rescript of the pure text. Third: there is not a scholar who says now, nor has there ever been one who said, that the English race has now, or that it ever had, a revision that is a fatthful ex-pression in all things, even of the defective Greek text. Fourth: there is not a critical scholar, who has ever compared our authorized version with the original taxt, who has not been made to feel in every step of his examination the deplorable condition of the English version. Every party in Christendom, through its scholars, have declared these fucts as incontrovertible. Fifth: the only organization that has ever avakened to these truths, and that has demanded thoughth to find the form of Color. thus ever avakened to these truins, and that has at-tempted honestly, faithfully, and in the fear of God to respond to these acknowledged evils and to remove them through the scholarship of the world is the American Bible Union and its kindred associations. Now we ask truthful honest minds, who love truth for its own sake, what can there be in these efforts to excite the malice, malevolence, and bitter denunciations that Mr. Denison lavished upon the cause and upon the friends of revision? He acknowledges that King James's version is not a faithful version of the word of God, in all its fullness. What reason can he give to God or man why it should not be faithful? He says that sects are engaged in this work, and they are not the sects that he prefers. He has no jection to the work being done by sects he can select the partyism to do it, and that party-ism is either the Church of England or the Scotch Church. He would infinitely rather put this all important and responsible trust in the hands of sectarians of his own choosing than to trust great scholars bound to the performance of their labor by the obligation to be faithful to God and man, and faithful to the laws of philology. He would much rather have a theological Bible to suit his notions, than a philological Bible that faith-

fully reflects the mind of the spirit of the living Mr. Denison willfully shuts his eyes to the fact that, though sects are engaged in the Revision, they have carefully excluded all partyism from the Constitution and rules of proceeding. It is not the sects that are guiding the Revision movement, but the unsectarian Constitution and laws of the Bible Union, and that they are unsectarian is evident to all men, for neither Mr. Denison nor any other man has ever attacked that Constitution nor any one of those laws. The very fact that sects, "widely differing in opinions" as Mr. Denison alleges, have found a com-mon platform of fidelity to God and man, in the Constitution and laws of the Bible Union whereon all honest men can stand, would open his eyes to healthful light, if they were not impervious to truth. The Catholicity of the Revision cause is in the Constitution and laws of the organization, but Mr. Denison, with that clumsy logic whose ungainly gait ever show themselves in all his attempts at reason ing, fastens upon the men who are bound by that Constitution and those laws, and builds his distempered funcies on the wrong foundation. After all he has seen on this subject, this is willful perversion that is determined not to do right; that is resolved to defy truth, reason, uprightness, and justice.

We have already exposed Mr. Denison's utter unfaithfulness in all the statements he made about the Bible Union and the Revision Association, as far as we have commented upon them. He cannot sustain any one of them by even a shadow of evidence, and any one of them by even a shadow of evidence, and he feels that ailence is now his only refuge. We now turn to another of his statements, which shows his incapacity for accuracy, and that his favorite aversions are fairness and propriety. But before doing this we must settle his revision and punctuation of the 9th chapter and 5th verse of Romans, to which we referred in our second notice of Mr. Denison. He declared "the Greek as it stands is confirmed." son. He declared "the Greek as it stands is confirmed by all the manuscripts, all the ancient versions, and by nearly all the fathers." In plain terms, "as it stands" means that the pauses in the manuscripts and versions and in the works of the fathers justified Mr. Denison's punctuation. There is not the shade even of authority for the statement. Neither the manuscripts nor ancient versions nor the fathers give any countenance to Mr. Denison's punctuation. All the authorities concer, in affirming the accuracy of the punctuation of the verse just as it stands in of the punctuation of the verse just as it stands in the authorised version. Tregelles, the highest living authority, says: "The passage has been kabdually connected as we have it." He continues: "The but conspicuously to bring to the mind of the Apostelles all the words that Jesus had taught, and to guide them into expressions that exactly taught what God demanded of men. The fruits of that

missible; the only connection of the words which will bear the test of criticism is that commonly received," a connection which Mr. Denison attempted to pervert to his own purposes, and he coolly claimed the ancient mannscripts, early versions, and most of the fathers as sustaining him! Verily, an eagle has not come from this duck egg, but birds quite as strange will pip the shell before we are done with Mr. Denison's broodings over Greek and classic literature. His calumnies and jibes respecting "the little concern on the corner of Fourth and Wainut" call upon us to measure his pretentions claims to learning, and we shall meet his call.

We now take up another of his statements made at the meeting of the Louisville and Vicinity Bible Society, respecting the conduct of the friends of Revision. Thus far we have found that speech one unbroken tissue of disgraceful misrepresentation, and Mr. Denison himself shall now contradict one of his miserable inventions. He undertook to create the impression that the friends of Revision were imposters engaged in a stupendons scheme of deceiving the public. In order to make us ont a gang of swindlers, he gave his audience to understand that we had carefully avoided the publication of any revision of a book containing the word baptise. He said we had given the public the book of Job, an old Hebrew poem, npon which there was likely to be but little controversy. This was "the train of thought" Mr. Denison wished to fasten upon his audience. Now let the reader look at Mr. Denison's own contradiction of this statement. In the "Discussion," in which Mr. Denison s name figured in the first article that enjoyed the honor of his signature, he anwhich Mr. Denison's name figured in the first arti-cle that enjoyed the bonor of his signature, he an-nounced that the Sible Union had published "a re-vision of the 2d Epistle of Peter, the Epistles of John and Jnde, and the Book of Revelations." This John and Jude, and the Book of Revelations." This revision was published two years in advance of Job, and the 19th chapter and 13th verse of Revelations contain the very word, bapto, which Mr. Denison says we have shunned before the public. That calumny is therefore settled by Mr. Denison himself. But other facts bear upon this poor slander. The earliest revised publication undertaken by the Bible Union was the gospel by Matthew. Two chapters of it were furnished by the reviser, and the publication was commenced. But the Bible Union never received another chapter, and then only one more, from the reviser until the book of Job was commenced in the Monthly Reporter; consequently, no more of it could be published. Thus Mr. Denison is doubly condemned as a calumniator of his fellow-citizens. w-citizens.
The statement which he repeated in his

respecting the reasons why the Baptists left the Americau and Foreign Bible Society, we nailed to the counter, in the discussion, so effectually that he never undertook to defend himself. The calumny is too low in its character to need any further refuta

tion from ns. This reverend teacher of morality undertook to This reverend teacher of morality undertook to make his audience believe that some man, in trying to send twenty dollars into the treasury of the American Bible Society, had paid it to an agent of the Revision Association, and that the money had gone into our treasury. As Mr. Denison has fathered this paltry slander, we shall notice it so far as to say that we do not believe there is the least foundation for the statement. The obvious redress would be to present the case to the officers of the Association, with evidence of its truth. But nothing of the kind has ever been done, and, in order to show that Mr. Denison does not himself believe the statement that he uttered, we are authorised to say, that, whenever he uttered, we are authorised to say, that, whenever he acts like an honorable and just man by bringing evidence that proves his statement before the assist-ant corresponding secretary of the Association, the money shall be refunded, with interest from the date of its receipt by the Association. Now let him prove his faith by his works, or stand condemned by all honorable and apright men. It was his place to do this at the outset, and his failure to do it sets the seal of sin upon him, even if he could now prove

Mr. Denison's next leap was at Canon Selwyn, of the English Church, and that gentleman was denonneed as a Socinian! Abuse and detraction are Mr. Denison's universal resort whenever argument fails him, and that is a frequent occurrence. There is no more reason to suppose Canon Selwyn a Socinian than that Mr. Denison is one. Of what use

cinian than that Mr. Denison is one. Of what use are the thirty-nine articles, if they cannot keep Socinianism out of the Church? They are no better than the Bible, if they cannot do that.

But we must close for to-day, and leave the remainder of Mr. Denison's rigmarole for another week.

JAMES EDMUNDS,
T. S. BELL.

Revision Association Recover of Fourth and

Revision Association Rooms, corner of Fourth and

An Attempt on Uncle Sam's Money Chests.—On the J. C. Swon, on her last trip from St. Louis, Mr. Colmesnil, agent of the United States Treasnry, had with him \$500,000 in gold to transfer to this city. It was packed in boxes, and put into the saloon. The Swon got aground above Cape Girardieu, and the Edinburg, coming down, took off the passengers and the specie. On moving the latter, it was found that one of the boxes had been bored through the bottom, and the floor on which it stood also showed the mark of the augur with which the hole in the box had been made. But, like Hamlet, it "defied augury;" for not a single coin had been abstracted. augury;" for not a single coin had been abstracted.
The carpenter's chest was found to have been broken open, and the tools missing. No one, it seems, was suspected of this attempt on the strong box of Uncle Sam.—N. O. Picayune, Jan. 1.

#### MARRIED.

On the 17th ult, by the Rev. F. H. Hodges, J. S. McKay, of Midway, to Miss Lizzie, daughter of James Headrickson, of Franklin county.

LOUISVILLE, January 10.

Tobacco—sales at the warehouses of 5 hhds at 89, 89 20, 89 20, \$10 75, \$13 05. Manufactured tobacco—sales of 40 bus Virginia at 38c. Sugar market brisk—sales of 28 hhds N. O. fair to good fair at 11@11%c, 70 bbls of ciarified and refined at 13@14c. Molasses—small sales of plantation at 72c and golden sirup at 37%c. Coffee—sales of 80 bags Rie at 11%e. Cheese in good demand-sales of 43 bxs W. R. at Fionr market is inactive, and city mills and dealers ask \$5 25@\$5 50, but buyers are nuwilling pay this price Wheat nuchanged, and we quote \$1 05@\$1 10 for red and white. Whisky-no receipts and market bare of raw, we quote at 22c. Provisions—holders very firm, and \$17.50 was offered and refused for mess pork which is held at \$18,

prime lard in bbis and tes at 11%c. CINCINNATI, January 9, P. M. Flonr is steady, and in moderate demandbbls at \$5 20 and 65 bbis at \$5 15. Whisky is unsettled and no sales heard of. Butter is unchanged—sales of 16 bbls good roll at 20c. Hogs—sales of 1,000 head averaging 146 he at \$6 12 for slop-fed, 150 head averaging 200 he at \$6 90, market firm and but few arriving. Provisions quiet sales of 500,000 hs bulk meats for February delivery at for shoulders and Sige for sides, 1,000 bhis mess pork for March delivery at \$17 50. Sngar-sales of 25 hhds at 10% sales of 50 bags good Rio at 11%c. Whea is steady at \$1 13 for red and \$1 18 for white. Corn is in good demand and very firm at 55c for old and 50c for new Rye is in fair demand and steady at 79@80c. Oats are in good demand at 43@44c. Bariey is in fair request at \$1 56 @\$1 60 for fall and \$1 45@\$1 48 for spring.

NEW YORK, January 9, P. M. Flour advancing-\$6 15@\$6 30 for State. Wheat firm Corn steady. Perk dull. Bason buoyant and holders de mand an advance. Beef \$14 75@\$15. Hams 10%c, and shoulders 7%c. Whisky better—sales at 26%c. Tobacco is firm and active at 12@17c.

Fancy Furs.

THE largest, finest, and chaspest stock of Ladies, Misses'
and Children's Fancy Furs is to be found at the estabishment of PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.,
455 Main st.

Bargains in Second Hand Pianos. I HAVE on hand ten excellent seed hand Planos for sale cheap by
D. P. FAULDS,
539 Main street, opposite the Bank of Kentuck

First Premium Piano Fortes, Manufactured by Steinway & Son
I HAVE obtained the agency I HAVE obtained the agency for the sale of these superh instruments in the South and West, and shall hereafter have a full supply at my Warerooma, and am prepared to sell them at the manufacturere' prices. Mesera Steinway & Sons have taken the first premiums for their instruments in all the exhibitions in which they have placed them, and are acknowledged by all judges who have seen them to be superior to any Pianos manufactured in the United States.

Imp'tr and Dealer in Musical Goods and Plano Fortes, dec 2 jdah 559 Main street, opposite the Bank of Ky. TO THE PUBLIC

THE understand, wishing on account of the feeble state of his health to make such change in his business as would afford him a life of more activity, a short time since advertised his stock for sale at cost; but, owing to failure in finding husiness suitable to his whete, was compelled to replantsh his stock of JEWELRY, dee, which now, by recent receipts, is full and complete, which he now offers and wiff recents to change his hudness satisfactorily. To all dispositively sell at COST PRICES, having made arrangements to change his hudness satisfactorily. To all dispositively his singerity he would any—call at No. 40s non-side of Market, between Fourth and Fifth streets, and see for yourselves. [d30 bd3m]

A. FRENTZ.

THE undersigned are prepared to supply the best PITTS.

BURG COAL, in any quantity, on as favorable terms as any dealer in the city. Also to contract for the supply of families, stores, dec., by the year, having arranged to put in our coal-yard a large stock for the purpose. Pleace call at our office on Third street, opposite the post-office, before purchasing.

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BARGAINS! BARGAINS! HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT

A. Jaeger & Co.'s French China Store. We call the attention of our friends and customers to our large and beautiful stock of FINE FRENCH CHILNA and FANCY GOUDS, which we offer before the holidays at New York cost price to make room for our large spring importation, viz: kiehly decorated and gilt Dinner, Tea, Breakfast, and Tollet Sets, Motto Cups and Saucera, Rugs, Vases, Colognes, Candlesticks, Card Baskets, Ctar Standa, fine Cutlery, Waiters, Silver-plated Goods, Lampa, Girandoles, &c. Please call before purchasing elsewhere at A. JAEGER &c CO. S. 420 b Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth st., Moxart Hall.

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We have made arrangements with one of the best manufactories of Lemogree (France) to take orders for richly decorated or fancy gilt Dinner, Breakfast, Tea, or Toilet Ware of any number of pieces and price with or without initials. All orders laft at our house will be executed nearly and forwarded with dispatch and only a fair commission charged on the manufactory price.

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FOR all diseases of the Bladder, Eldney, Urinary, and Sexual Organs.

JOY TO THE WORLD!
It cures all Diseases of the BLADIER,

KIDNEYS,

GRAVEL,

DROPSY,

OBSTRUCTIONS,

DROPSY,
OBSTRUCTIONS,
CHKONIC GONORRHEA,
STRICTURES,
And all diseases arising from excesses and imprudences in
life.
NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED SUFFERERS,
And removes all improper discharges from the Bladder
Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing in
MALE OF FEMALE,
From whatever cause they may have originated, and
NO MATTER OF HOW LONG STANDING
Giving health and vigor to the frame
AND BLOOM TO THE PALLID CHEEK.
DEBILITY, brought on by abuse, a most terrible disease,
which has brought thousands of the human family to untimely graves, thus blasting the brilliant hopes of parents
and blighting in the bud the glorious ambision of many a
nohe youth, can be cured by the use of this
INFALL LIB LERE MEDY.
BEWARE OF QUACK NOSTRUMS AND QUACK DOCTORS.

nohle youth, can be cured by the use of this

IN FALL LIBLE REMEDY.

BEWARE OF QUACK NOSTEURS AND QUACK DOCTORS.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU

Is prepared directly according to the

RULES OF PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,

With the greatest accuracy and chemical knowledge and care devoted in its combination. Its popularity has extended in all directions, and, whether naed in town, conntry, hospital, or private practice, has invariably given the most deelded and unequivocal-satisfaction and produced the most satutary and beneficial effects. It has been and is used in all the principal cities in the United Status and British Previnces, in both public and private practice, with great too overwhelming to be contradicted, that Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu is the most valuable remedy ever offered to the afficted.

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See Professor Dewee's valuable work on the Practices of Physic and most of the late standard works on Medicine. It is a medicine which is perfectly pleasanting lite taste and core, but immediate in its action, and it is taken by persons of either ex, without bindrance from business or medical vice, as explict directions for use and an ample number of reliable and responsible certificates to convince the most sceptical will accompany each bottle.

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To be had of RAYMOND & PATTEN AND HELL, TAL
BOT, & CO., and of Druggists and Dealers throughout the United States, Canadas, and British Provinces.

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All the gems from the Operas of "Il Trovatore,"
"Verdi," and "Travisia" (Verdi's condemned opera), for Piane and Guitar, to be had at
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Comprising every article kept in the trade, doubly as large as that of any two bouses in the city, and fully as large as any in New York, all of which we are now offering at better bargains than can be had at any house advertising to sell at cost. to sell at cost.

Dress Goods of every description;

Shawls and Cloaks of all styles;
Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs;
skirts and Drees and Cloak Trimmings of all kinds;
Linen and Cotton Domostics in abundance;
Cloths and Cassimeres in every variety;
Ladles' and Gent's Underwear;
Gloves and Hoelery;
Carpets of all kinds, from the best English Velvet
down to a Cotton Chain;
Rugs, Mats, Cornices, Curtain Goods, with all kinds
of Fringes.
DURKEE, HEATH, & CO., 107 Fourth st.,
dec 3 d&w&b

New \$250 Pianos.

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